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GIEREK ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE OPENING SESSION

LD142004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the opening session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries on 14 May in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Twenty-five years ago, on May 14, 1955, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance--the political defensive alliance of the brotherly socialist states--was signed in Warsaw. Today, on the anniversary of that memorable day, Warsaw plays host to the jubilee session of our alliance. This is a great honor for the capital of socialist Poland and for the entire Polish people.

One year and 6 months after the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact, which was an important stage in our joint activities for the great cause of peace, we meet to appraise the complex and difficult international situation and spell out joint tasks. That gives particular significance to our session.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to welcome most cordially the party and state delegations to the Warsaw Pact which have come to our session: the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by the First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, President of the Council of State Comrade Todor Zhivkov; the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President of the Republic Comrade Gustav Husak; the delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, President of the Council of State Comrade Erich Honecker; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; and the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Comrade Janos Kadar.

I wholeheartedly welcome the delegation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics headed by the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the indefatigable advocate of the cause of peace and detente, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

I wish to cordially welcome the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Pact, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Viktor Kulikov, present at our session. I cordially welcome all the participants in the session.

Dear comrades, the 25 years of the activities of the Warsaw Pact bring into relief its momentous role and historic mission in the defence of peace and in the service of socialism. We remember well that we called our alliance into being in a period of the cold war imposed by imperialism, and at a moment of strong tension in Europe caused by the remilitarization of the FRG and the revanchist policy pursued by its government.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact was an answer to the threat to the security of our nations and peace in Europe and throughout the world that resulted from the post-war policies of the Western powers, to the departure from cooperation within the great anti-Nazi coalition, to the foundation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the expansion of aggressive military blocs aimed against the socialist system and the forces of progress.

When we were signing our treaty, only 10 years had passed since the conclusion of the most tragic of wars in world history, which was unleashed by German imperialism. The wounds inflicted on nations by the genocidal fascism had not even healed. Having joined their forces in a fraternal, multilateral alliance, the signatories of the Warsaw Pact were guided not only by a vital striving to guarantee their own nations' security and conditions for peaceful development, they also undertook the historic mission of saving Europe and the world from a new war. The Soviet Union bears the largest responsibility and has the greatest share in the implementation of that mission. Its military effort and policy were of decisive significance for the victory of the anti-Nazi coalition and liberation of peoples from the yoke of fascism.

From the very beginning, the Warsaw Pact has been a political-defensive alliance of a new type, contributing new content to current international relations. It has never been and is not a grouping directed against any state or group of states. It is and will remain an organization that is always ready, as its charter declares, to participate, in the spirit of sincere cooperation, in all international undertakings aimed at securing peace and security.

The Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence of countries with different political systems is the guiding idea of the policy pursued by the socialist countries and our treaty. The consistency of our actions stems from this, in favour of detente and halting the arms race, as does our resolve in the struggle against the policy of aggression and confrontation.

Over the entire 25 years of its existence, the Warsaw Pact has been an essential factor for stability and peaceful order in Europe and in the world, the center of activity serving the consolidation of international peace and security. The contribution of the member countries of our alliance to extinguishing hotbeds of tension and for peaceful regulation of crises and conflicts in different parts of the world is well known.

The countries or our alliance have played a particularly active role in the consolidation and development of peaceful structures, in the shaping of the premises of lasting security on the European Continent. The treaties signed by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, as well as other socialist countries, with the FRG on normalization of mutual relations as well as the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin was an expression of that. The signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference was a historic event in which the signatories confirmed the political-territorial reality in Europe, and agreed on the existing principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The Helsinki conference has been an eloquent testimony to the truth that international problems may be solved to the benefit of all peoples provided there exists good will in political activity.

Respected comrades, our session is being held at a complex moment in the development of the international situation. The great accomplishment of the process of detente, which because of the initiatives and activities of the entire socialist community and individual states of the community, and because of the constructive efforts of many countries and broad support of the peaceful political and social forces has brought so much good to the peoples of Europe, is now dangerously overshadowed by the intensified activity of the imperialist and cold war forces interested in the aggravation of tension and escalation of the arms race. Particularly disturbing and dangerous are the undertakings aimed at upsetting the existing military balance and attempts to pursue policies from a position of strength.

We firmly insist that all ventures of that kind cannot bring anything good to the nations of Europe or to anybody else. The entire postwar history has proved beyond doubt that there is only one reasonable way to develop relations between the East and the West. This is political dialogue and continuation of the process of detente, halting the arms race and undertaking effective steps towards disarmament, equal security and equal cooperation in all fields.

Irrevocably faithful to the principles of its peaceful policy, the member states of the Warsaw Pact will continue to consistently proceed along this way, and will do everything to overcome and eliminate the obstacles on this path. Peace is unbreakably linked to socialism, and therefore we shall consistently consolidate the cohesion and unity of action of the brotherly socialist states.

Opening this session, let me, comrades, voice my deep conviction that, as usual, it will be held in the spirit of mutual understanding and brotherly friendship, and that it will bring fruitful results. I want to assure you that the Polish delegation will spare no effort to contribute, in the best and the most effective way possible, to such a course and completion of our joint work.

Our session will be accompanied by warm feelings of the people of heroic Warsaw, the city which experienced the greatest torments of war and which embodies the unfailing love of freedom and peace. We shall be accompanied by the best feelings of all the Polish people, and sincere hopes of the people of good will in all countries.

I am convinced that, having summed up the results of our alliance's work over the past 25 years and having mapped out the tasks facing us, the current session will open up new prospects for peace and security in Europe and the world.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD150930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] The participants in the session of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact members countries laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Warsaw this morning. The wreaths were laid by the following delegations: from the Soviet Union led by Leonid Brezhnev, Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, Hungary led by Janos Kadar, GDR led by Erich Honecker, Romania led by Nicolae Ceausescu, Czechoslovakia led by Gustav Husak, and Poland led by Edward Gierek. The heads of the delegations signed the book of honor at the tomb.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD151122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 May 80

[Summary] Delegations participating in the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior this morning.

"During the ceremony at the Zwycistwa Square, the honor guard of the Polish Army paid military honors, and its band played the Polish national anthem and the Internationale.

"The delegations participating in the Warsaw meeting also laid wreaths at the mausoleum-cemetary of Soviet soldiers in Warsaw today. During the ceremony, the honor guard of the Polish Army paid military honors, and its band played the national anthems of Poland and the Soviet Union as well as the Internationale."

SHEHU CONGRATULATES GREEK COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

AU141912 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Yeoryios Rallis, prime minister of the Greek Republic: On the occasion of your appointment to the high position of prime minster of the Greek Republic, I send you cordial greetings and best wishes for success in your post. I avail myself of this opportunity to wish progress and happiness to the friendly Greek people. I express the conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Greece will continue to develop in the future for the good of both our peoples.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES BERLINGUER'S VISIT TO BEIJING

AU141330 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 May 80

[ZERI I POPULLIT editorial: "The Same Counter Revolutionary Aim Unites the Italian Revisionists With the Chinese Revisionists"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 ATA--Under the title "The Same Counter Revolutionary Aim Unites the Italian Eurorevisionists With the Chinese Revisionists", the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes today an editorial which reads:

As it has been reported, a delegation of the Italian revisionist party, headed by its General Secretary Berlinguer, visited China from April 14 to 23, where it met and had talks with all the main leaders of the Chinese party and state.

The Beijing leaders received their guests with an unusual pomposity and publicity. Addressing himself to his Italian colleagues, Deng Xiaoping said: "You have had changes, and so do we. Now our two parties have finally come together." Both sides proclaimed that everything united them by now, that what divided them were only some small, ordinary disagreements "which can occur also in the family."

The Forecasts of the PLA [Albanian Workers Party] That the Chinese Communist Party Would Pass Into the Positions of an Overt Struggle Against Marxism-Leninism and That It Would Unite With Other Trends of Modern Revisionism, in Particular With the Titoite and Eurocommunist Ones, Were Fully Confirmed by Time

The rapprochement between the Chinese and Italian revisionists is not something unexpected for us, Albanian communists. An overt collaboration between the two revisionist parties would take place for certain, if not today, tomorrow. Now, this is an accomplished fact. The forecasts of our party, warning that the Chinese Communist Party would pass into the positions of an overt struggle against Marxism-Leninism and that it would unite with the other trends of modern revisionism, in particular with the Titoite and Eurocommunist ones, were fully confirmed by time. Speaking about the meeting of the Chinese revisionists with Carrillo in Beijing, Comrade Enver Hoxha writes in his political diary "Reflections on China" on November 19, 1971: "Now it is clear that the Communist Party of China began the contacts, the talks and, why not, even the agreements. For the time being, perhaps these may be on certain problems, until they reach agreement on everything. [paragraph continues]

After this meeting comes the turn of meetings with other revisionist parties, the Italian, French, British, Dutch, etc. This is a whole process in development".

And now the process of a more complete, more overt and more cordial rapprochement and collaboration between the Chinese revisionists and Eurocommunists is quickly forging ahead.

The Italian Revisionist Party and the Chinese One Fully Comply in the Struggle They Wage Against Marxism-Leninism, the Revolution and Socialism

Now the Italian party and the Chinese one are in full agreement with one another both in politics and in ideology, no matter that Berlinguer allegedly upholds the view that the war might be avoided, whereas Deng Xiaoping fans its hysteria and prays to the God that the others burst it out and draw the chestnuts from the fire.

First of all, these two parties fully comply in the struggle they wage against Marxism-Leninism, the revolution and socialism. During Berlinguer's visit, the Chinese press brought into evidence with great pomp the anti-Marxist theses of the Italian revisionists on the so-called peaceful road of the transition to socialism and the support for Eurocommunism, which was advertised by it as an ideal solution "to introduce Italy and other industrialized countries of Western Europe onto the road of socialism".

Friendship With American Imperialism - Important Factor Which Links and Unites These Two Revisionist Parties

The Chinese revisionist leaders supported all the bargainings, unprincipled compromises and alliances of the Italian revisionist party with the bourgeois parties. In particular, they highly stressed the stand adopted by this party towards American imperialism, NATO and the Common Market. The friendship with American imperialism, which was openly expressed by Berlinguer to his pro-American friends in Beijing when he stated that "the Italian Communist Party seeks to maintain good relations with the United States of America", is an important factor which links and unites these two revisionist parties. Just as the Chinese revisionists seek the strengthening of the aggressive Atlantic Pact, the Italian revisionist party, too, is in favour of its country's membership in NATO and the preservation of the U.S. military bases in Italy. The Chinese and Italian revisionists are champions of the installation of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, which incite still more the armaments race between the two superpowers.

The Rapprochement With China Responds Not Only to the Interests of Italian Capital, But It Is in Harmony With the Sino-American Policy of Political, Economic and Military Collaboration Against the Social-Imperialist Soviet Union

The Chinese policy stands for a rapprochment and broad collaboration with capitalist Italy. Big Italian companies such as ENI, Fiat, etc., have made and are making numerous investments in China. The interests of big Italian capital in China are great, therefore, the Italian governments, too, of whatever kind of coalition they may be, want that such relations are developed still more.

The rapprochement with China responds not only to the interests of Italian capital, but it is in harmony also with the Sino-American policy of political, economic and military collaboration against the social-imperialist Soviet Union. Under these passing circumstances, Berlinguer's visit strengthens this favourable situation of collaboration between Chinese and Italian capitalism.

The Italian Revisionist Party Stands in No Way for the Revolution. Berlinguer's Visit to Beijing Aims at Further Consolidating the Positions of His Party in Italy

Besides this, Berlinguer, who represents Italian revisionism, finds still difficulties with his program of open collaboration with Italian capital. He is opposed especially by the Demo-Christian party, which still does not accept or doesn't think that the moment has come for the Italian revisionist party to join the government together with the other parties of the bourgeoisie.

As it is clearly seen from its reformist programs, the Italian revisionist party stands in no way for the revolution. The strikes called in the streets and the demagogic rallies serve it to cover up its treachery to the working class, to conceal its loyalty to the bourgeoisie. Despite all these services the revisionist party is making to the bourgeoisie, it is kept out of the government.

Berlinguer's visit to Beijing is aimed at further consolidating the positions of his party in Italy, that is, to make the Italian capitalists, who have invested and are investing in China, understand that another factor for the development of these investments should be considered the Italian Communist Party, too, which has a great political and ideological credit in China, in the Communist Party of China, and not a little experience in its relations and transactions with the Soviet Union and the revisionist countries of Eastern Europe to open the way to Italian capital.

The Aim of Berlinguer's Visit Is That China Assure the U.S.A. for the Loyalty of the Italian Revisionist Party to NATO, the United States of America and Italian Capitalism

Berlinguer is also seeking to strengthen the positions of his revisionist party on the international arena, namely, to ensure the U.S. support for the policy of his party. Support which he has failed to ensure so far. In other words, the aim of Berlinguer's visit to Beijing is that China say a word to and assure the U.S.A. of the loyalty of the Italian revisionist party to NATO, the U.S.A. and Italian capitalism, assure it that U.S. capital in the Italian revisionist party will not have an opponent, something which it has never had, but a friend and faithful collaborator, as is also China towards U.S. imperialism, NATO and the Common Market.

Berlinguer's visit aims also to consolidate the positions of Chinese revisionism itself either at home or on the international arena.

Attempts To Strengthen the Positions of the Italian Revisionist Party as Allegedly Being "Independent" From the Soviet Social-Imperialists

Berlinguer's meetings in China are an attempt to consolidate the positions of the Italian revisionist party, as allegedly being "independent" from the Soviet social-imperialists. It seeks to make the Christian-Democrats understand that being in alliance, in friendship and having the same world outlooks with Hua Guofeng's China, which is developing a fierce anti-Soviet policy, Berlinguer's party, too, consequently, is not under the Soviet dependence.

Berlinguer's Visit to Beijing Had Also as Its Aim to Closely Study the Various Trends of the Current Policy of China and the Possible Eventual Turns

The visit of the group of the Italian revisionist party to Beijing with Berlinguer at the hea had also as its aim to closely study the various trends of the current policy of China, their perseverance in the present positions and the possible eventual turns, linked with the chaotic passing circumstances of the international policy of the superpowers, in which China, too, aims at playing the role of a superpower, which, irrespective that it does not possess even that economic, military and technical potential, has developed the arrogance and the cult of majesty and world hegemony of the big state to a culminating point.

U.S. imperialism and world capitalism are eagerly watching China so as to exploit it, but they are also watching it with doubt in the turns it has made and makes easily. Today China advertizes itself as pro-U.S. and pro-occidental, tomorrow it might become pro-Soviet and pro-Eastern. Never it has been socialist in pursuing this imperialist "De Bascule" policy.

The Italian revisionist party is master in this chameleon policy and has a developed sense of smelling the bad winds in policy which permit it to occupy the corners bringing in more funds and material subventions and political credit.

Visit Assisting the Two Currents of the Italian Revisionist Party, Both the Pro-American and the Pro-Soviet.

The Italian revisionist party is full of factions, which have nothing principled and pro-worker, but which have political cosmopolitanism as a principle, which appear with various faces, some in action and dominant for a period of time, some others active in the background, assuming superiority in the opportune moment, in order to participate in the bourgeois government. Actually Berlinguer's faction does its utmost to present itself at a certain extent as a dosed [as received] "anti-Soviet" and a "democratised" pro-American. The going of Berlinguer's group to China assists the two currents of his party, both the pro-American and the pro-Soviet.

Berlinguer played in Beijing both cards, both openly with discourse of a bourgeois rhetorician, and secretly as an antiworker intriguer. Chinese and Italians "have found their match".

The Italian Communist Party Did Not Take Part at the Paris Masquerade Meeting Because It Was Not to the Liking of the Italian Bourgeoisie, the U.S.A. and China

The non-participation of the Italian Communist Party at the meeting organised by Ponomarov in Paris was not out of principled reasons, but the result of the above mentioned reasons.

This meeting was not to the liking of the Italian bourgeoisie, the United States of America and China, therefore this party did not participate at the Paris masquerade meeting.

It was the French Communist Party one one which allegedly organised this meeting, because it suited to the French bourgeoisie and Soviet social-imperialism. After Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Beijing, the possibility exists that Georges Marchais or the one who may eventually replace him, go there.

It seems as if [a] quarrel has arisen among the Euro-communists in this anti-worker game. Certainly, there is [a] quarrel, there are contradictions, pirouettes and there will continue to have plenty of them, because Eurocommunism is anti-communism.

Therefore it is clear that Berlinguer's visit to China was made for many ideological, political and economic reasons, to strengthen, both in appearance and in content, the relations between the two parties which have the same revisionist ideology, irrespective of certain different tactics.

In Particular, Berlinguer's Visit to China Was Enthusiastically Hailed by the Yugoslav Revisionists

All their close friends and allies made haste to hail the close rapprochement and collaboration between the Italian and the Chinese revisionists. The Italian bourgeois press made a clamourous repercussion of this meeting, considering it as a new contribution to the approachement and strengthening of China's collaboration with big Italian capital and the West as a whole. But in particular, this visit was enthusiastically hailed by the Yugoslav revisionists, who as it is known, have long since become close allies with the Chinese revisionists in their common activity against the liberation struggle of the peoples, the revolution and socialism.

The meetings and talks held in Beijing between the Italian Eurocommunist revisionists and the Chinese revisionist leaders are part of the common efforts being made by imperialism and modern revisionism to fight Marxism-Leninism, to quell the revolutionary movement of the proletariat, to sabotage the liberation struggle of the peoples.

But whatever the attempts of the revisionists, they cannot stop the great processes of the development of the class struggles that are taking place today on a national and international scale, cannot prevent the fall and overthrow of the bourgeoisie, cannot prevent the liberation of the peoples and the triumph of socialism.

BRIEFS

VETERANS DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA--On the occasion of the day of victory over fascism, a delegation of the Albanian War Veterans Committee led by Niko Ceta, member of the committee and chairman of the Korce District War Veterans Committee, left for Austria on 8 May to attend the memorial ceremony to be held at the former Nazi mass extermination camp in Mauthausen. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 80 AU]

FATHERLAND FRONT CONDEMNS U.S. 'ANTI-CUBAN PROVOCATIONS'

AU141006 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 May 80 p 1

[Text] A declaration of the Fatherland Front National Council, expressing solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people, reads as follows:

The Fatherland Front National Council of Bulgaria expresses its deep concern over the recent complications in the international situation which resulted from interference by the imperialistic and reactionary circles in the domestic affairs of other states and of their policy of strength and threat of using force in international relations.

The latest anti-Cuban campaign kindled by the United States was clearly demonstrated in the attempts by U.S. imperialism to intensify its policy of dictate to and gross interference in the affairs of the Latin American peoples. All these provocations prove that the U.S. imperialists are trying by all means to hinder the peaceful development of socialist Cuba and undermine its prestige in the international arena. These provocations are only one instance in a series of aggressive actions by imperialism against the revolutionary and liberation processes in Central America and the Caribbean.

The millions of the Fatherland Front's followers in our country are genuinely happy with the remarkable successes which the heroic Cuban people, with the selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have achieved in building the first socialist state in Latin America, and who are an inspiring example for the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The Fatherland Front National Council, together with all Bulgarian working people, view the U.S. policy of provocations and blackmail as a grave threat to world peace. They express full support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Cuban people against the U.S. economic blockade, against the U.S. presence in the Guantanamo Naval Base and against the spy flights by U.S. planes over the territory of the Republic of Cuba.

JOINT ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS

AU141618 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--The 23rd Session of the intergovernmental Bulgar-Soviet economic, scientific and technological cooperation commission, opened here today. The two delegations are headed by Ministerial Council deputy chairmen Kiril Zarev and Konstantin Katushev.

Issues related to the coordination of state plans for economic and social development of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to the year 1985 and the furthering of the ties of specialization and cooperation up to the year 1990 are on the agenda of the session. Bulgaro-Soviet links of integration are to extend further over the manufacture of building equipment, medical apparatuses-making, the manufacture of chemico-pharmaceutical and oil products.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON BOZHINOV TRIP TO NETHERLANDS

The following correction should be made to the third item on page C 3 in the 13 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT. The headline for this item should read "Zhivkov Receives Soviet Gosplan Official." The item was incorrectly headlined " Bozhinov Departs for Netherlands on Business Trip."

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV PRAISES WARSAW PACT ON ANNIVERSARY

AU141209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 May 80 pp 1,4

[Article by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense: "Powerful Mainstay of Peace and Socialism" on the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact treaty]

[Text] The peoples of the socialist community, together with progressive people all over the world, are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact treaty today.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact treaty for friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the European socialist countries was dictated by the aggressive actions of international imperialism. After the end of World War II, in which 50 million people lost their lives, the peoples of the European countries who suffered under Hitler's domination were longing for a consolidation of peace. The reactionary, imperialist circles in the United States and in Western Europe, however, were not inspired by the same thoughts. Violating the UN Charter and their own commitments assumed in the anti-Hitler coalition, they started organizing a new crusade against the Soviet Union and created a whole system of aggressive military blocs, the leading role among which was assigned to NATO. Tension in Europe increased even more after the FRG became a NATO member in 1955.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were encircled by hundreds of military bases. The stormy clouds of a new world conflagration were gathering over the European countries at an accelerated pace.

Under these difficult international circumstances, tightening the ranks between the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries became a vital necessity. There was no other way to preserve peace and guarantee security. This is why the European socialist countries gathered on 14 May, 1955 in the city of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, to sign a treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which entered history under the name of the Warsaw Pact.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact was the most important political event of the post-war period. It marked the beginning of a qualitatively new, higher stage in cooperation among the European socialist countries. The signing of the treaty set forth the basis of a completely new, international organization which the peoples had never before known. With its tremendous political, economic and military power this alliance can tame any aggressor and is capable of defending the freedom and national independence of the socialist countries.

In signing the Warsaw Pact the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers parties were guided by the brilliant theory of a genius--V. I. Lenin--on the international armed defense of the socialist motherland. Lenin stated in this respect: "Facing the tremendously large front of the imperialist states, we, who are struggling against imperialism, are an alliance that demands close cohesion and we regard any attempt to break this alliance as an act of treason against the interests of the struggle against international imperialism. We maintain that the unity of military forces is necessary in this alliance and that any deviation from this unity is inadmissible. Lenin further pointed out that the peoples proceeding along the path of socialist development "must necessarily rally in a close economic and military alliance, otherwise the capitalists... will strangle each of us individually..."

The Warsaw Pact is the living embodiment of Lenin's ideas in this respect. It joins together equal and sovereign socialist states and does not pursue any aggressive goals or tasks whatsoever. [paragraph continues]

The peace-loving mission of the Warsaw Pact states permeates the treaty, which expressly stresses that the members assume the commitment "to refrain from any threat to use force and from any actual use of force in their international relations and to settle their international controversies by peaceful means, so as to not jeopardize international peace."

Unlike NATO and the other military alliances of imperialism, the Warsaw Pact is not a closed organization. It is open to all other states, regardless of their social and political system. These states should express their readiness to serve the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The Political Consultative Committee as the supreme organ of the Warsaw Pact organization is holding consultations among its members and discussing, as well as settling all questions arising in the process of the struggle to defend and consolidate peace.

Throughout the years of its existence the Warsaw Pact organization has asserted itself as a basic source for peaceful initiatives of world historical significance. It is sufficient to recall its role in initiating and promoting detente in international relations, in convening the CSCE in Helsinki and in implementing and promoting its results, and of its declaration adopted at the 1978 Moscow conference, as well as many other such initiatives. It would not be exaggerating to say that the most important initiatives in consolidating peace and alleviating tension, in disarmament and in excluding war as a means of settling controversial problems, have been accomplished by the Political Consultative Committee.

The immediate coordination of efforts among Warsaw Pact states in the defense sector, and more particularly in the sector of building and training the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, are being implemented in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the Political Consultative Committee, by the Committee of Defense Ministers, and by the allied supreme command, as well as by the Military Council and by the staff of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, and the other organs of this organization.

The vital strength of the socialist social system, the constantly growing economic, political and military power of the Warsaw Pact states, and above all the Soviet Union, are the source of the strength of this alliance. The unanimity of thoughts and unity of action of the Marxist-Leninist parties, which lead each of these states, is the political basis of this alliance. The strength of the national armies, as well as of the allied armed forces is determined by socialist military doctrine, by the unanimity of views existing among these countries as regards army organization and training, as well as the education of the soldiers. The strength of these armies is determined by the use of the inexhaustible combat and peacetime experience of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Due to the constant care devoted by the central committees of the allied countries, and to their goal directed activities within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization, the armies of the socialist community countries today fully correspond to contemporary requirements. They are capable of conducting successful combat operations for the defense of their peoples' achievements and for the cause of socialism.

The Soviet Armed Forces are the backbone of the alliance of fraternal armies. The Soviet troops are equipped with the most modern military equipment such as nuclear weapons, missiles of all ranges, supersonic aircraft and the most modern artillery systems, tanks, nuclear submarines and high speed vessels, as well as many other, modern means of armed struggle. The Warsaw Pact Armed Forces are a powerful and invincible force today. Their combat capabilities are constantly increasing and they can accomplish all tasks at any time and under any circumstances. [paragraph continues]

The soldiers and commanders of the fraternal armies welcome the glorious anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization in a state of high combat readiness. They are ready to guarantee their peoples peaceful labor.

Throughout the years of the Warsaw Pact's existence the friendship among the peoples and armies of the socialist countries has been consolidated. Numerous forms of cooperation among the fraternal armies have been perfected and contribute to increasing each army's fighting ability as well as to increasing the fighting ability of the allied armed forces as a whole.

Joint measures such as troop, naval and staff exercises as well as conferences to exchange experience, mutual exchanges of visits and other activities play a particularly great role in perfecting the allied armed forces and in strengthening their interaction. In conformity with the plans of the joint command, a number of great joint exercises were held in recent years. They confirmed the increased level of combat readiness and the improved training of the allied armed forces and demonstrated the indestructible unity, cohesion and fraternity in arms existing among the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Loyal to its international traditions, the BCP has always struggled to consolidate unity and improve the socialist community's defensive power. Our party devotes constant care to perfecting the organization and means of defense in our country, as well as to the consolidation of comradeship in arms with the socialist countries, and above all with the fraternal Soviet Union.

The party, the people, and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army highly appreciate the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other countries belonging to the socialist community.

Together with all our people the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army welcome with joy the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact organization. They are proud to be members of such a combat family, with such loyal and tested allies and friends.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out in his accountability report on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to the 11th BCP Congress: "We are against the division of the world into military blocs. However, we must firmly declare that as long as NATO exists and as long as the capitalist states are increasing their military budgets--as long as military and civilian adventures are threatening us by saber rattling--the Bulgarian People's Republic, together with the other fraternal countries--will fully and valuably contribute to consolidating the unity, cohesion and defensive power of the socialist community. It will contribute to further perfecting the Warsaw Pact organization as a powerful restraining force against the aggressive policy of imperialism."

Throughout the 25 years of its existence the Warsaw Pact organization has firmly and unshakably guarded the cause of peace and socialism. It is a basic factor in the preservation of peace, in the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, as well as in detente.

This organization is a shield of invincible strength in taming the aggressors, the revanchists and the supporters of military adventure. It has truly and most categorically justified the people's hopes and deserves their trust and gratitude.

Today, due to actions by the most reactionary imperialist forces in the world, headed by the United States, the international atmosphere has been complicated, and now that these forces have adopted the insane decision to deploy a few hundred medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe, now that they have greatly complicated the situation in the Middle East and are intensifying the material preparations for war, now once again, as always in the past, the powerful Warsaw Pact organization is the reliable guard watching over peace and the cause of socialism.

DOCUMENT ON TRADE TALKS SIGNED WITH IRAN

AU141312 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 May 80 p 5

["AL"-signed report: "Our Trade With Iran"]

[Text] A final document on talks between a CSSR delegation and a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been signed in Brno by CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade J. Jakubec and by (Shoja-eddin Fattami), deputy minister of commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The document comprises the results of Czechoslovak-Iranian economic cooperation achieved to date, and provides possibilities for its expansion and diversification, among other things also for the expansion of exports of Czechoslovak investment complexes. The two delegations agreed that by the end of this year, they will conclude an agreement pertaining to the implementation of trade relations in freely convertible currency.

TRADE TALKS WITH FRG BEGIN IN PRAGUE

LD141756 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Prague/Bonn--German Czechoslovak talks began in Prague today to review economic relations between the two countries. Dieter von Wuersen, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, is visiting Prague today and tomorrow for talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and his deputies. The Federal Republic is Czechoslovakia's biggest Western trade partner. The German Foreign Ministry announced in Bonn today that a trade promotion office has been set up in the Federal Republic's Embassy in Prague. It is to help small and medium-size German enterprises which cannot afford to run their own agencies. There are similar offices in German embassies in Moscow, Bucharest, Budapest and Beijing.

CHIEF OF STAFF BLAHNIK WRITES ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU141304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 80 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Eng Miloslav Blahnik, chief of general staff and first CSSR deputy minister of national defense: "The Mainstay of Our Security; on the 25th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] The nations of Europe are experiencing the fourth decade of peace. The new generations that have grown up in this period, and have not known war, may perceive this fact as a matter of course. When celebrating the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army, in the last few days we have been recalling that one must not forget the tens of millions of victims and the immense suffering of nations, especially of the Soviet people, who shouldered the main burden of the war and had the decisive merit in the final victory over the monstrous rule of Hitlerite fascism.

Immediately after the end of World War II, the endeavors of all progressive people of our planet to do everything possible to prevent a new war, to avert the threat of a potential thermonuclear conflagration, and to maintain and perserve world peace as the fundamental condition for mankind's further development, became more and more urgent.

One must not even for a moment forget the fact that in the post war period, militarist circles and reactionary forces have unleashed and waged more than 160 military conflicts and local wars, which is telling evidence that the aggressive essence of imperialism has not changed, that it still represents the main threat to the free development of nations, social progress and peace. That is also conclusively confirmed by the acute aggravation of relations and the marked complications in the present international developments, brought about deliberately by the administration of U.S. President Carter. The more limited the possibilities of the present military-industrial complex of imperialism to dominate other nations, as a result of the deepening general crisis of capitalism, the more aggressive and dangerous become the actions of its representatives. That aggressiveness can be contained only by strength and a thoughtful policy.

The significance of the defensive community of the socialist countries--the Warsaw Pact, which was founded 25 years ago with the signing of a collective treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the capital of the Polish People's Republic--stands out even more strikingly in this context. The Warsaw Pact organization was founded only after the Soviet Union's and the socialist countries' proposals--to establish a system of collective security on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation of European states--remained without a response from the Western powers.

The Warsaw Pact was founded at a time when NATO had for 6 years been waging a "cold war" from the position of strength against the socialist countries, and threatening their sovereignty and independence, and thus security and peace in Europe, by pursuing military preparations. This fact is emphasized in the very text of the treaty, which states that the Warsaw Pact was established as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the imperialist states. It explicitly stresses that the Warsaw Pact's existence depends on the establishment of a system of collective security in Europe and on whether the aggressive NATO pact will be disbanded.

At the time of its foundation, the defense organization of the socialist countries set out for itself two aims in one--to ensure a reliable protection for the developing socialist community, consolidating European security essential not only for the socialist world but for the rest of the world as well, and to continue to strive to insure peace by way of international detente and disarmament. The Warsaw Pact, as an instrument of the defense of socialism, expresses and protects the interests of the workers class and other working people. It is, thereby, an embodiment of the objective validity of the Leninist proposition about the need for international defense of the socialist revolution.

The Warsaw Pact was founded and operates in full harmony with the UN Charter as a regional organization of Europe, has never threatend anyone militarily, has not even once resorted to the threat to use military force, and has never complicated the political and military-political situation. It can be justly said that mankind has known no other military-political alliance like the Warsaw Pact, which is a significant factor of stability and peace especially in Europe and thus also in the world. That is why it cannot be compared either from the military, or from the social or political viewpoints with any other existing alliance.

This fact was tellingly expressed in the report delivered at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, which stressed that the foundation of the Warsaw Pact organization and its entire 25-year old existence has played a decisive role in the defense of socialism and has been fulfilling, through its initiative-filled policy of peace, a historic task in the re-construction of international relations.

The past quarter of a century has yielded innumerable evidence and concrete results of the Warsaw Pact's peaceful mission. The joint coordinated efforts of the Warsaw Pact member states, especially of the Soviet Union, and the untiring activity of the eminent fighter for peace Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have contributed in a decisive manner to the fact that the seventies became a decade of relaxation of international tension based on the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

However, we know very well from historical experience that the aggressive militarist circles of the ruling bourgeoisie are always more willing to conduct negotiations when they have to respect the united strength of the socialist countries. From the very foundation of the Warsaw Pact, the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] has been an inseparable part. The CSLA's soldiers are fully aware of their tasks ensuing from the location of our country on the border with the world of imperialism.

Decisive for determining the place and the role of the CSSR and the CSLA in the military-political alliance Warsaw Pact is the invincible will of our people to live and develop their fate in the community of the socialist countries and in firm alliance with the first socialist state in the world, in the spirit of Klement Gottwald's memorable slogan: "With the Soviet Union Forever and Never Otherwise!"

The CSLA is consistently fulfilling the duty entrusted to it by the working people of our homeland: to insure the defense of the socialist gains against the external and internal enemy. Thanks to the systematic care of the CPCZ Central Committee, its general secretary and CSSR President Comrade Gustav Husak and the CSSR Government, the CSLA today has at its disposal all that is necessary for successfully conducting its combat activity, and is developing fully as a modern army. Thanks to the efforts of officers, staff, political bodies, communists and youth union members, the members of our army are systematically perfecting their skills in mastering modern weapons and combat technology.

The growing commitment and political conviction of the members of our army is a reliable base for strengthening the CSLA's political and ideological unity, and its comprehensive combat preparedness. A manifestation of this growth is the broad development of political and working initiative in honor of this year's jubilees, oriented purposefully toward further increasing our troops' combat strength and preparedness.

Multifaceted cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states represents for our army an invaluable help in fulfilling the exacting tasks of the military-political line of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The exchange of military-scientific findings and experiences from the command, education and training of troops extended to us selflessly by the Soviet representatives of the joint command and obtained through coordination with the central group of Soviet troops, permits us to highly, effectively increase the CSLA's preparedness and to make the most effective and economical use of the means earmarked for the defense of the CSSR. All this, together with the fraternal class bonds with members of all armies of the Warsaw Pact, represents for our detachments, units and formations a firm mainstay and guarantee of our further successes in strengthening the reliable internationalist defense of socialism, of our people's peaceful work and their happy life in peace.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY RALLY

AU141445 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the rally held on 12 May in Prague in honor of the 25th Warsaw Pact anniversary]

[Text] These days in May, after our entire fatherland had celebrated the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, we are also recalling the 25th anniversary of the establishment of a political-military organization of socialist states--the Warsaw Pact.

After World War II, when favorable conditions for installing a lasting peace had been established as a consequence of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism, the imperialist states violated all valid international agreements and, contrary to the will of their people, began slapping together military pacts and groupings, aimed against the Soviet Union and the newly established states of the people's democracies. Gradually Western Germany, too, was dragged into these plans--it became a NATO member. This opened the way to its remilitarization.

IN THIS SITUATION THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES HAD NO OTHER CHOICE THAN TO JOIN EFFORTS AND COLLECTIVELY GUARANTEE THEIR SECURITY.

Despite the fact that the Warsaw Pact emerged in reply to the policy of imperialist NATO forces, led by the United States, it never was--nor is it now--merely a military counter-balance to the NATO pact. In its entire mission and activity the Warsaw Pact is the complete opposite of all imperialist groupings. FROM THE VERY BEGINNING THE WARSAW PACT WAS SHAPED AS A VOLUNTARY, EXCLUSIVELY DEFENSE BOND OF SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITH EQUAL RIGHTS. It aims at creating and coordinating foreign policy exactly in the interests of the common defense of the revolutionary achievements of socialism and the consistent fight for peace, detente and disarmament. Its permanently valid principle is contained in the declaration of socialist states at the 1954 Moscow conference on ensuring peace and security in Europe, which states: "A real security in Europe can be ensured only if a system of collective security is created in Europe, instead of closed military groupings of certain European states aimed against other European states."

Thus, while creating their defensive organization the Warsaw Pact states expressed their willingness to annul this agreement the moment an effective system of collective security was created in Europe, provided that the NATO pact also would be liquidated simultaneously. Later this conclusion was complemented by a proposal on the disassembling of the two groupings through a gradual, mutual reduction of military forces.

The Warsaw Pact organization, as a completely new type of bond, is building relations among socialist states on the principles of completely equal rights, respect for national and state sovereignty, mutual respect, comradely assistance and cooperation. These principles of mutual relations are based on the common scientific world outlook--on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--and on the unity of economic, political and ideological goals, anchored in the programs of our fraternal communist and workers parties. This also determines the uniform course of our countries and the constant strengthening of friendly relations among them.

THIS INTERNATIONAL UNITY IS AN EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT FACTOR OF THE DYNAMIC ADVANCE OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY OF OUR COMMUNITY, AS WELL AS OF THE PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTIRE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM. IT ALSO IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONDITIONS FOR THE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, OF THE SUCCESSFUL FIGHT WITH IMPERIALISM AND THE HISTORICAL STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS AND PEACE IN THE WORLD.

Due to this unity and to the coordination of foreign political actions, it has been possible to maintain peace in Europe and to discontinue the tragic cycle of the first half of the 20th century, when peace on this continent represented only a brief intermission between world wars. The fact that Europe, the territory of which was the main battlefield in both world wars, has been living 35 years without wars is regarded by us as the greatest good fortune of its peoples. Despite all difficulties and obstacles, the seventies have entered history as the decade of international detente.

The persistent efforts of the Warsaw Pact states have led the governments of imperialist countries to reappraise the strategy of open military confrontation and the conduct of a so-called cold war against the socialist countries, and made them accede to the peaceful solution of many complicated questions. Significant treaties were signed in Europe, treaties that normalized relations particularly between the European socialist states and the FRG; confirmed the results of World War II, and, in this context, also annulled the shameful Munich agreement. A quadripartite agreement on West Berlin was signed between the great powers and a treaty adjusted relations between the USSR and the United States. The SALT I agreement was signed on the limitation of strategic arms, and later also SALT II. However, through the fault of American officials, this treaty has not yet been ratified, even though realistically thinking circles in the West are also prevailingly of the opinion that it is balanced, bilaterally advantageous and beneficial.

The CSCE in Helsinki has become an important result of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and also proof that it is realistic. At the CSCE representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada signed the Final Act. This document comprehensively anchors the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

DESPITE THE WESTERN COUNTRIES' FREQUENT ENDEAVORS TO INTERPRET THIS DOCUMENT ONE-SIDEDLY, TO QUOTE OUT OF CONTEXT AND TO ACCENTUATE ONLY SOME OF ITS PARTS, WE CAN SAY TODAY THAT LIFE HAS FULLY CONFIRMED ITS ENORMOUS POSITIVE SIGNIFICANCE. IT IS THE PRIMARY TASK OF OUR PARTY TO RESOLUTELY DEFEND AND IMPLEMENT IT. ALTHOGH THE CSSR IS SUBJECT TO THE CONSTANT ATTACKS OF ANTICOMMUNISM, ON ITS OWN PART IT IS DOING EVERYTHING TO MATERIALIZE THE HELSINKI AGREEMENTS, REGARDLESS OF WHICH OF THEIR PARTS IS INVOLVED.

The Warsaw Pact states are convinced that a further consolidation and development of the detente process in Europe can be significantly aided also by the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states that had signed the Final Act. True, the prerequisite of its success is that all participants approach it in a constructive spirit and with specific proposals for the solution of questions in which the European nations are vitally interested.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND ITS CONSISTENT INTERNATIONAL, CLASS AND PEACEFUL POLICY, AS WELL AS THE RESULTS OF REAL SOCIALISM ACHIEVED IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SOCIALIST IDEAS, ARE DECISIVELY INFLUENCING THE GROWTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS AND NATIONAL-LIBERATION MOVEMENTS, THE GROWTH OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST FIGHT AND OF THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AND PEACE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In the capitalist states the communist and workers movement is constantly growing. An increasingly broader strata of the working people are identifying themselves with its interests. Hundreds of millions of people have extricated themselves from the former colonial and semicolonial dependence, and the positions of world imperialism are becoming weaker on every continent. Near the U.S. border, heroic Cuba is successfully building socialism. The long years of the difficult struggle of the Vietnamese people and of the people of Laos and Kampuchea have culminated in victory. Afghanistan has extricated itself from the bonds of imperialism. Young independent states have emerged on the African Continent and some of them have chosen the socialist orientation. The fascist dictatorships in Greece, Spain and Portugal have disintegrated, the dictatorship regime of the Iranian shah has collapsed. The armed fight of the Nicaraguan people has culminated in the overthrow of the hated dictator Somoza.

Simultaneously with the disintegration of the world imperialist rule, the general crisis of capitalism is also deepening and affecting the political, economic, ideological, cultural and moral sphere. The conflicts between imperialist states have sharpened, the capitalist currency system is in a crisis. Inside the imperialist world the conflict between labor and capital is deepening to an unprecedented extent and inflation and unemployment are growing. THIS IS THE END OF ILLUSIONS ON THE PERMANENT DYNAMICS OF CAPITALIST ECONOMY AND ON ITS STABILITY.

Imperialism and its most reactionary representatives--particularly in the United States--react to the offensive of the world socialist democratic and peace forces with attempts to reverse the revolutionary and progressive processes and to frustrate detente at any price. As of late they are again intensively orienting themselves toward open violence and the threat of force, as well as the direct use of force, as testified to by the recent unsuccessful U.S. action in Iran.

At present the greatest threat to world peace is the decision of supreme NATO bodies to deploy new systems of medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of Western Europe. This, too, is part of a long-term strategy aimed at reversing the present equilibrium in the correlation of military forces in the world in favor of American and world imperialism. The materialization of this strategy has been prepared on a long-term basis and is now being gradually carried out. In order to conceal their true aims, the creators of this concept are demagogically falsifying facts and speaking of an alleged Soviet threat.

An example of this is the hysterical anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by imperialist forces in connection with the development of events in Afghanistan. ACTUALLY THESE EVENTS HAVE MERELY BECOME A WELCOME PRETEXT FOR FURTHER BROADENING THE CONCENTRATION OF AMERICAN ARMED FORCES IN THE AREA OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE PERSIAN GULF, WHICH IS DANGEROUS AS IT IS, AND FOR INTENSIFYING THE TENSION NOT ONLY IN THIS AREA BUT ALSO IN OTHER REGIONS.

In the confrontation with aggressive U.S. actions the peaceful substance of the Soviet policy and its consistent fight for peace and the people's security are again being convincingly confirmed.

It is only to the detriment of the policy of good relations among the European countries that some West European politicians are not resisting the growing pressure permanently exerted on them by the White House, under slogans of a fight against the communist danger and of the imperative need to maintain NATO solidarity. At the same time the West European ruling circles know very well the advantages brought them by the course of detente and by the mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries in all kinds of areas.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT THE POLICY OF SANCTIONS AND EXTORTION, WHICH WAS PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES AND INTO WHICH IT IS STRIVING TO DRAG ALSO ITS NATO ALLIES, IS A GROSS DISRUPTION OF THE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST, WHICH WAS SO FAVORABLY MANIFESTED IN THE PAST YEARS IN ALL SPHERES, AND PRIMARILY IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE.

That is also why the realistical politicians of Western Europe are refusing to subordinate themselves blindly to the present course of the American administration aimed at a confrontation and at the same time subjecting all of Western Europe to the real danger that--in case of a nuclear conflict--it will become a luckless instrument of U.S. policy. This would inevitably have fateful consequences for Western Europe. The different attitudes taken by the governments of individual capitalist countries in the matter of the present American policy are one of the proofs of the deep roots grown by the policy of detente. This, for instance, is also manifested by the stand taken by France. Its government has declared that it is resolved to continue detente and that it is in favor of convening a European conference on military detente.

WE ARE CONVINCED THAT INFLUENTIAL CIRCLES IN A WHOLE NUMBER OF COUNTRIES UNDERSTAND THE SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC COOPERATION, AS WELL AS OTHER COOPERATION, BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST AND THAT TRADITIONAL CONTACTS IN EUROPE ON THE BASIS OF EQUALITY AND NONINTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS WILL CONTINUE TO DEVELOP ALSO IN THE FUTURE, TO THE BENEFIT OF ALL INTERESTED COUNTRIES.

We believe that it is still not too late to find a path between the socialist and capitalist countries in Europe which would lead to respect for the mutual interests. This path would make it possible to start building lasting relations of cooperation and mutual confidence. The prerequisite is that detente continue in the political sphere, that feverish armaments escalation cease, and a gradual transition to a reduction of the military potential and a disarmament take place. We trust that there will be an increasing number of realistically thinking politicians who will grasp that--as Comrade Brezhnev said in his preelection speech this February--"the dangerous doctrines of the new advocates of the policy from the positions of force are dangerous not only for a certain country or a group of countries, but they threaten the peace and security of all nations. It is the duty of all people appreciating peace to ward off these ill-boding plans."

These words, spoken by the top responsible official of the Soviet Union and stalwart advocate of the nations' right to have peace, were not spoken to the wind, since he pointed out that "nobody will succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union. We have enormous forces and possibilities. We and our allies will always succeed in defending against, and warding off, all and any hostile attacks. Nobody will succeed in provoking us. Against the doctrine of war hysteria and feverish armament we put up a doctrine of a consistent fight for peace and security in the world."

THE WARSAW PACT STATES ARE PREPARED TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE HALTING OF FEVERISH ARMAMENT BOTH ON A EUROPEAN AND WORLDWIDE SCALE. THERE DOES NOT EXIST A KIND OF ARMAMENT WHICH THE SOCIALIST STATES WOULD NOT BE PREPARED TO LIMIT OR REDUCE ON THE BASIS OF A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NOT IMPAIRING THE SECURITY OF ANY OF THE SIDES. THE SESSION OF THE WARSAW PACT'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN WARSAW IN A FEW DAYS, IS ALSO SURE TO PROVIDE NEW SUGGESTIONS IN THIS DIRECTION.

The CSSR regards it as the most important task to push through the mutual renunciation of attempts to acquire military supremacy, and the adoption of commitments not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. The commitment to ensure the security of non-nuclear European states, too, is in keeping with this.

Wholeheartedly, and with all their will, our people endorse the appeal of the peoples of European countries adopted at the Paris meeting of European communist parties. As stated by the document, we tell everybody: "Peace is our common property...peace is our common cause, and through the common fight we will succeed in ensuring the victory of this cause." THE PRESENT SITUATION DEMANDS MORE THAN EVER THAT ALL THOSE WHO VALUE DETENTE AND PEACE JOIN THEIR EFFOTS FOR WARDING OFF THE PRESENT DANGEROUS COURSE OF IMPERIALIST POLICY.

THE QUESTION OF MAINTAINING AND CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND OF DISARMENT IS THE PRIMARY QUESTION OF THE FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE CPCZ AND OUR SOCIALIST STATE. WE ARE FULLY AWARE OF OUR COMMITMENTS IN THE FIGHT FOR THESE GOALS AND WE WILL SPARE NO EFFORT SO THAT THE PEOPLES MAY NEVER AGAIN GET TO KNOW THE TERRORS OF WAR. But history proves--and this is all the more valid today--that international imperialist reaction places no value on our mere wishes.

We do not for a moment forget that we are living on the border of the imperialist world. That is why we must be prepared always, together with our allies, for the defense of both the national and state independence and of the socialist system. We proceed from the fact that IN THE PRESENT EPOCH THE DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS HAS TRANSCENDED THE FRAMEWORK OF A SINGLE COUNTRY AND HAS CHANGED INTO AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR CONCERNING ALL COUNTRIES OF OUR SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

As Comrade Husak said a week ago, at the festive session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "During the 25 years which have passed since the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, its irreplaceable role in the coordination of foreign political and defense activity of its member states has been proved."

We fully realize the immense responsibility borne today by our socialist countries toward the world revolutionary and national-liberation movements, as well as toward all democratic and progressive forces. ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE TODAY REGARD OUR COUNTRIES AS THE MOST CONSISTENT FIGHTERS FOR MAINTAINING WORLD PEACE AND FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS, AS THE FORCE WHOSE INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY, BASED ON A PRINCIPLED PEACE POLICY AND ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE POTENTIAL, FOR THE MOST STABLE DAM AGAINST WHICH ALL ATTEMPTS OF THE IMPERIALISM WILL FAIL.

WE ARE PROUD THAT THE CSSR IS A FIRM COMPONENT OF THE WARSAW PACT, THAT IT IS A MODERN, DEVELOPED AND COMPREHENSIVELY DEVELOPING SOCIALIST STATE WITH A FIRM INTERNATIONAL POSITION. WE HAVE CREATED A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL WORKING PEOPLE AND SECURED THEIR RIGHTS TO HAVE A DIGNIFIED LIFE WITHOUT EXPLOITATION. OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY FULLY SAFEGUARDS THE RESPECT FOR POLITICAL, CIVIC, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND OTHER RIGHTS, AND THE FREE ACCESS TO WORK, EDUCATION, CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE PARTICIPATION IN STATE MANAGEMENT FOR ALL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

Our people, striving to fulfill their plans of construction, are well aware that the front of labor [fronta prace]--together with the creation of resources to ensure their material and cultural standards--is also the main front of the struggle for peace. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation, long-term bilateral and multilateral agreements on the specialization and cooperation of production with the CEMA countries in all sectors of the national economy, and particularly the long-term program for the development of the specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and the USSR until 1990 which has recently been signed--all that is of extraordinary importance for the development of our state's economy.

Nothing is of greater interest to us in the future, too, than to ensure tranquil life for our families, raise the prosperity of the entire society and all citizens and life in peace for the present and future generations. These are the highest goals of our communist policy and this is the content of the construction efforts of our people and of the socialist education that is oriented toward the strengthening and development of the qualities of the socialist man, dedicated patriot and internationalist and enlightened fighter for the cause of the workers class, for the ideals of socialism and communism.

The report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, entitled "To Further Raise the Standard and the Effectiveness of the Political-Educational and Ideological Work, To Strengthen its Bonds with the Practical Tasks of the Construction of an Advanced Socialist Society and to Creatively Develop and Consistently Implement the Ideas of Marxism-Leninism," will certainly become a new impetus for the further development and orientation of the party-political and mass-political work in the entire society.

IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEALS OF SOCIALISM WE SEE THE REALIZATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEGACY OF OUR STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL AND SOCIAL FREEDOM FOR WHICH CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LIBERATION BY THE SOVIET ARMY 35 YEARS AGO WAS THE CORNERSTONE.

In the spirit of that legacy, founded on multilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states and on the everyday care of the CPCZ's leadership, we are strengthening the state's defense-capability and striving for the CSLA's build-up [vystavba] and combat-capability to correspond to the demands of today's military [vojenstvo].

We appreciate the work of the members of the CSLA and will continue to create all the necessary prerequisites for their responsible mission. The results achieved in the combat and political preparation are inseparably connected with the international military cooperation with the fraternal armies, but--above all--with commanders, political workers and units and formations of the central group of the Soviet troops. On this occasion we want to express to the soldiers, commanders and political workers of the central group of Soviet Troops our comradely thanks and congratulations on the common holiday of our armies.

The Soviet Army is the mightiest force of the Warsaw Pact, capable of facing any aggression. During its existence it accumulated experience from wars and peaceful construction. The army that has its origin in the defense of the world's first socialist state, whose first legislative act was the decree on peace, is a faithful guardian of that most humane ideal of mankind. On the battlefields of World War II, Soviet soldiers shed their blood for the peaceful life of nations. WE WILL NEVER FORGET THE SACRIFICES BROUGHT BY THE SOVIET UNION WHEN LIBERATING OUR FATHERLAND, THE HELP WHICH IT EXTENDED AND STILL EXTENDS TO US IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM, IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THOSE WHO CANNOT RECONCILE THEMSELVES TO THE FACT THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE ARE BUILDING THEIR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND IN TRANQUILLITY AND PEACE.

The indestructible fraternal bond with the Soviet people and their army is the cornerstone of our foreign orientation. Permit me at the close of my speech to recall the words of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, voiced at the 15th CPCZ Congress, words that have lasting validity: "We had proceeded and always will proceed from the principle that an all-round development of Socialist Czechoslovakia is inseparably connected with the consolidation of the strength and unity of the socialist community. We had devoted and always will devote our greatest attention to the deepening of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, who is our most faithful friend and most reliable ally and the guarantor of our security, our work in peace and happy future."

JANIK ADDRESSES FESTIVE RALLY IN BRATISLAVA

LD142036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] A festive rally of the working people, youth and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held today in the Klement Gottwald political academy at Bratislava on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Pact.

Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, pointed out at the rally that it was not internal needs but external causes and the threat from the side of the imperialist states that initiated the signing of a collective treaty by the socialist states on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid in Warsaw 25 years ago. The existence of the Warsaw Pact has so far confirmed its peaceful nature. Comrade Janik also stressed the exceptional importance of further strengthening combat solidarity between the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet and other fraternal armies.

KEMPNY RECEIVES MSZMP DELEGATION

LD141826 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Josef Kampny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received in Prague today a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Istvan Lendvai, deputy head of department of the party Central Committee.

During a comradely meeting, Comrade Kempny told the guests about the implementation of the economic and social policy, and underlined the benefits of the deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD141818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Today's meeting of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions was addressed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He spoke about a joint meeting of the Presidium of the federal government and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, where the activities of state economic and trade union bodies were discussed regarding the economic and social development of our society in the spirit of the conclusions of the 15th party congress, as well as the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions stressed that the intensification of this cooperation at all levels, and more particularly in factories and enterprises, is the prerequisite for future dynamic expansion of production, widening the participation of the working people in the management and their increased activity in fulfilling the targets of the national economic plan. The Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions also discussed a report on the financial administration of the revolutionary trade union movement in 1979, and approved measures toward improving the work of the control commissions of the trade union organization.

LIBYAN EMBASSY BECOMES 'PEOPLE'S BUREAU'

LD142004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, the Libyan Embassy in the GDR was transformed through a decision by the country's leadership into a people's bureau. This is contained in an official message to the GDR Foreign Ministry from the people's committee which was taken over the running of the bureau.

The message says that the people's bureau will in future carry out all the tasks of the Libyan Embassy in the GDR up to now. At the same time, it is emphasized that the people's bureau sees its main tasks in further strengthening and deepening the friendly relations and cooperation with the people of the GDR, to their mutual advantage as agreed on between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

GRUENEBERG RECEIVES SRV AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

AU141012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Gerhard Grueneberg, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, on 12 May received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) headed by (Pham Tu) deputy chief of the cadre department of the Central Committee Commission for Agriculture. In a friendly talk, Grueneberg informed the guests on the manifold initiatives of the working people in industry and agriculture in preparation for the SED's tenth party congress. He paid tribute to the high level of cooperation between the SED and VCP. He praised the Vietnamese people's efforts in defending their socialist homeland and in overcoming the results of the 30-year war. The talk was also attended by Bruno Kiesler, SED Central Committee member and chief of the Central Committee Department for Agriculture, and by Vietnamese Ambassador to the GDR Hoang Tu. During its stay, the Vietnamese delegation visited leading party officials in the Bezirke, kreise and basic organizations of agricultural producer cooperatives, other agricultural enterprises and scientific institutions.

MACHINE TOOL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

AU140956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 80 p 2

[Summary] Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for construction of machine tools and processing machinery, met on May 12 Jean-Pierre Prouteau, state secretary in the French Ministry of the Interior, and Jacques Joutard, vice president of the France-GDR Joint Commission, for a constructive exchange of views on expanding cooperation in the field of machine-tool construction. The talks, held in Paris, were also attended by Gerhard Tautenhahn, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Machine Construction and Metallurgy, and GDR Ambassador to France Dr Werner Fleck.

Concrete measures were agreed upon which will contribute to the implementation of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation signed at the end of April. The GDR will increase exports of machine tools to France, and French machine-tool producers will increasingly cooperate in significant GDR investment projects; GDR machine tools will increasingly be used in French investment projects in other countries.

SPORTS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OLYMPICS IN HAGEN

LD131452 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Hagen--Two days before the plenary meeting of the German National Olympic Committee [NOC] in Duesseldorf, Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Association [DTSB], has warned of the consequences for the Olympic ideal and for multilateral sports contacts in the event of the nonparticipation of a team from the Federal Republic in the Moscow Olympics. The 90-minute talk in Hagen with Willi Weyer, president of the German Sports Association [DSB] was held preliminary to the NOC meeting which will decide on a possible boycott of the Moscow games.

In the talk, which was arranged at short notice at the request of the DTSB, Weyer and Ewald discussed international sports questions with a view to the Moscow Olympics. It was officially stated by the DSB that Ewald described Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a regional conflict which has nothing to do with the Olympic games.

In the talk, DSB President Weyer pointed to the arguments of the German Bundestag and the Federal Chancellor, and stressed above all the partnerlike relationship between sport and state, and the foreign and security policy significance of the FRG's awaited NOC decision. Weyer also assured Ewald that his arguments, which he has already heard from other Eastern bloc sports officials and diplomats, have been carefully weighed and taken into account. Weyer said that the talks, which were also attended by DSB General Secretary Karlheinz Gieseler and Ewald's personal advisor Hiller, "was a diplomatic talk which was conducted argumentatively."

The DSB confirmed that Ewald undertook the trip to the Federal Republic in agreement with the Soviet NOC and the Committee for Physical Culture and Sport at the USSR Council of Ministers. He is also to meet West German IOC members Berthold Beitz and Willi Daume, NOC honorary member Max Danz and Josef Neckermann, chairman of the sports assistance organization.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTEDLY SHOT TO DEATH

DW141208 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 May 80 p 64

[Excerpt] Berlin--"Comrade Siegfried Boehm," said an obituary by the SED Central Committee briefly and incompletely in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, "has died from the effects of an accident." This official formulation first evoked speculations that the 51-year-old GDR finance minister--like Erich Apel, the chairman of the State Planning Commission 15 years ago--had committed suicide. But in the meantime, news has spread among the East Berlin populace, news that is being secretly confirmed by justice circles: Siegfried Boehm was shot to death by his wife, and thereafter she committed suicide. No political background can be seen for the act.

The fatal shots were fired on the first weekend in May in Boehm's private apartment in the East Berlin precinct of Treptow. The wife of the minister was obviously dead immediately, her husband died a few hours later in the hospital of the wound received from the shot. The wife had used a Makarov pistol of 9-millimeter calibre for the act.

Officially, this version of Boehm's death has not been confirmed. A spokesman for the Finance Ministry said on Tuesday: "I know only what has been announced officially. I really cannot tell you more about it."

STOPH, POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND SOVIET CELEBRATION

LD071822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Potsdam--The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSSD) celebrated on Wednesday the 35th anniversary of the world historical victory by the Soviet people and its armed forces in the Great Patriotic War with a festive meeting in Wuendsdorf, Potsdam Bezirk. The Soviet soldiers welcomed with stormy applause the greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, from the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. They were conveyed by Premier Willi Stoph. Together with Willi Stoph, members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Joachim Herrmann, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Army Gen Erich Mielke and Erich Mueckenberger, and candidate of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Egon Krenz were present. Present from the Soviet side were Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the GSSD, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the group's political administration, and other deputies of the supreme commander.

A message of greetings from the GDR party and state leadership stresses: "The Soviet people and their glorious armed forces have, in heroic and dedicated struggles under the leadership of the CPSU, rendered imperishable deeds in the Great Patriotic War and opened a fresh chapter in the book of world history. With the founding of the GDR, our people utilized the given opportunity and carried out a transformation important for their own history and for that of Europe. The first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil has forever taken its place in the community of fraternal countries. In creative application of Marxism-Leninism, supported by the indestructible alliance with the country of Lenin, the working people of our country, under the leadership of the SED, are shaping a developed socialist society. An important concern of the GDR is the safeguarding of peace. In the face of peace-threatening machinations by the imperialist circles, we ascribe prime importance to the contribution made by the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact toward the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the collective protection of socialism."

"In alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR will actively participate in order to further deepen political and military cooperation with our fraternally allied states, peoples and armies.

"We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the fighting alliance of the National People's Army with the Soviet Army, especially with the armed forces stationed in our republic, has reached a high level of maturity. Marked by an internationalist way of thinking and behavior, the members of our socialist army will also in future fulfill their class task with honor," the message says.

In his festive address, Army General Ivanovskiy described the victory over fascist Germany as a historic milestone in the fate of many peoples. "This victory demonstrated the might and greatness of our homeland, the strength of communist ideals, the boundless dedication of our sons and daughters to the socialist homeland." The speaker pointed out that the teachings of the past war urge vigilance, because as before there are aggressive forces. Proof of this is also the sharp exacerbation of the international situation in the recent period.

However, the forces of reaction and aggression face the defense system of the Warsaw Pact states, whose 25th anniversary is being celebrated this month. "The Warsaw Pact was and remains a reliable shield of socialism, the most important factor for the maintenance of peace," the supreme commander stressed. In their letter to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet soldiers express their unshakeable will to protect reliably, in accordance with the glorious fighting tradition, socialism and peace side by side with the soldiers of the GDR Army and the other fraternal armies.

In a telegram of congratulations to the GDR party and state leadership, Army General Ivanovskiy and Colonel General Mednikov paid tribute to the sociopolitical, economic and cultural transformations, as well as to the building of the developed socialist society in the GDR under the leadership of the SED and with the fraternal support of the Soviet Union. They emphasized "that in the past 35 years the unbreakable fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties, peoples and armies were further strengthened."

HONECKER GREETS WORLD SCIENTIFIC WORKERS PLENUM

LD121006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a greetings address to the participants in the 12th plenum of the World Federation of Scientific Workers which begins in Berlin today. On behalf of the GDR Council of State, the address expresses the certainty that the World Federation's consultations will give fresh impulses to its work, which will have a positive effect on the worldwide struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and social progress.

"In the more than 30 years of its activity, the World Federation of Scientific Workers has always regarded the development and application of science for the well-being of mankind as a fundamental objective of its work," the greetings address states. "We appreciate your efforts to acquaint all scientists with their social responsibility for the peaceful use of scientific findings."

"All this," the address stresses, "justifies the statement that the World Federation of Scientific Workers is carrying out really meritorious work in the interests of peace and human progress. True to its constitution, the GDR is implementing a consistent peace policy. It is endeavoring to meet the great responsibility which it bears at the dividing line between the two social systems, and the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances. This is witnessed by its many measures for implementing the Helsinki Final Act, and the declaration of intent in support of the Soviet Union's Berlin peace initiative signed by over 13 million people in our country. We steadfastly act in accordance with the foreign policy principle of working with all our strength to ensure that war is never again launched from German soil."

The greetings address continues: "To respect and promote science accords with the nature of our socialist social system. For this reason, the policy of our state aims to develop science in a planned and long-term way so that its progress-promoting and humanistic character can develop fully. Every scientist in our country has the opportunity of fully developing his creative work in the interests of society and the sciences. Increasingly better conditions are being created for this." The greetings address signed by Erich Honecker says in conclusion: "Rest assured that the GDR will always support the noble and humanistic aims of your organization."

AXEN PRAISES PARIS PROPOSALS FOR PEACE, DETENTE

LD141258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Berlin--In an interview with the foreign policy weekly HORIZONT, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, states that the Paris meeting of the European communist and workers parties fulfilled its main task, which was to give the peoples of the continent a correct orientation in the aggravated international situation.

"The Paris meeting shows that the enemies of detente cannot do what they want. In the important appeal to the peoples of Europe adopted at our meeting, we communists put forward realistic, constructive proposals on how the path of detente and disarmament can again be cleared and continued." The appeal for peace and disarmament adopted at the meeting is a clear and acceptable platform of action for all communist and workers parties and for all peace forces, Hermann Axen stresses. "On behalf of the peoples of Europe, the appeal of the Paris meeting opposed the U.S. administration's attempts to drag the peoples of our continent into the vortex of their policy, which is an adventurous as it is futile." In contrast to this, Herman Axen states, the countries of real socialism, particularly the USSR, represent the main forces for world peace and the chief barrier to war and imperialism. Only in close cooperation with this force can all revolutionaries and peace-loving forces frustrate and ward off imperialist war preparations.

"The dangerous missile decision by the NATO Council in Brussels must be cancelled or suspended. This is the prerequisite for beginning effective negotiations on medium-range missiles under conditions of equality and equal security. We communists also propose that the SALT II treaty be ratified without further delay." The Paris meeting has spoken in support of decisive progress in the Vienna negotiations and also for a constructive preparation and conducting of the Madrid follow-up conference, Hermann Axen says.

MUECKENBERGER STRESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST 'ANTICOMMUNISM'

LD142136 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] The struggle against anticommunism is, in the words of Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, increasingly becoming the joint task of the world's progressive and peace-loving forces. At a meeting of the society in Rostock today, the member of the SED Central Committee Politburo pointed to the current attempts by reactionary forces of the monopoly bourgeoisie to reverse, with the help of anti-Sovietism, the successes of the seventies in the policy of peace and detente, as well as the changes in the balance of power in favor of socialism. However, it has become increasingly clear that it is real socialism which has struggled in the interests of the people for social security, democratic progress and human rights.

WEST BERLINER ARRESTED FOR BORDER PROVOCATIONS

AU140950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 May 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Inhabitant of Berlin (West) Olaf Seyfarth was arrested on the evening of 7 May at the GDR border checkpoint of Drewitz. He is suspected of committing repeatedly serious attacks against GDR border checkpoints and members of the border protection forces, and gang-organized transit abuse. Seyfarth, who has a criminal record, endangered the lives of members of the GDR border troops in carrying out his violent border provocations. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued.

SARLOS SPEAKS AT FRONTIER GUARDS' CEREMONY

LD142306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 May 80

[Summary] "On the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Frontier Guards, Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF National Council, presented a memorial flag to Maj Gen Imre Toth, national commander of the Frontier Guards." Gyorgy (Ney) reports: The Frontier Guard was formed on 14 May 1945. "At the ceremony held at the Adyliget barracks of the Frontier Guard, Istvan Sarlos said that the frontiers of Hungary are well protected but open. They are open for those who come to us with good intentions for reasons of commerce, tourism, talks or rest. They are well protected against those whose intentions are evil in any respect. The protection of the frontiers means also the security of the citizens and the country's territory." Andras Benkei, minister of the interior, gave details of the history of the Frontier Guard and its increased tasks with the rapid growth of tourism.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS FIELD WORK ON SCHEDULE

WA151135 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Monday meeting of the interportfolio committee for the coordination of agriculture reported that the cool, rainy weather has caused no notable lag in field work. Early spring plants have emerged well, and spring field inspections have revealed that winter grains are also thriving. Although the sowing of grain corn was occasionally retarded by rain, the farms made good use of sunny hours, and thus 80 percent of the hectarage planned for this crop has been planted. Sowing of sunflower, soya and potatoes is on the verge of completion. The cool weather has protracted the flowering of fruit trees. Rain is improving the prospective yields of meadows and pastures.

The committee investigated the supply of machines and machine parts. It found that spring work has not been set back by lack of parts. Although inventories of machines are adequate, problems have been caused by a reduction in the purchasing power of farms so that the outlets for such equipment are overstocked. Good results are expected from measures which extend emergency credit in the amount of 400 million forints to farms caught short of funds. Incidentally, drill plows and other equipment generally used in May and June can be found in ample quantities on the lots of the machine distributors. As the result of this year's price measures, there has been a change in the commerce in parts. During the first quarter year, farms bought 200 million fewer forints' worth of parts than last year at this time. There is reduced interest in major components. This indicates that the farms are trying to economize on repairs by replacing only defective parts rather than entire components. The fact that many farms make replacement parts in their own machine shops also plays a part in this.

BRIEFS

CORN PLANTING LAG--Since the first of May corn planting has been the major concern of farms in Baranya County and in other parts of the country. Exceptional measures have been taken to accelerate this important work and overcome the approximately two-week lag. In other years, such work was on the verge of completion. This year completion of corn sowing on half the 83,000 hectares planned is deemed a notable achievement. As the result of extended shifts and work during holidays, farms in Baranya succeeded in sowing corn on nearly 20,000 hectares during the first three days of May. Agricultural cooperatives in Hajdu-Bihar County also put good weather and the holidays to use. This year the Hajdusag plans to raise corn on a total of 104,000 hectares, and this work is nearly finished on some farms. Farms in Somogy County succeeded in increasing the area of corn planted by 15,000 hectares between the first and third of May. A large farm in Csongrad County has, by working nights, been able to plant the entire 2,300 hectares allotted to corn. All members of the Babolna Industrial Corn Production Enterprise have completed the sowing of sunflower. This year the system has increased the hect rage devoted to this crop by 4,000 hectares to a total of over 25,000 hectares. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 May 80 p 5 WA]

JABLONSKI, WOJTASZEK THANK KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS FOR MESSAGES

Jablonski to Heng Samrin

BK101501 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] In reply to the message from Comrade Heng Samrin, President of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], and of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, sent him a message which reads:

I send to you as well as to the KNUFNS Central Committee and the KPRC my thanks for the congratulations and best wishes extended to me following my reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. We fully agree with your views that the relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our two countries should develop in our mutual interest and for peace, democracy and socialism.

May you enjoy the best of health and success in your work for the happiness of the Kampuchean nation.

Wojtaszek to Hun Sen

BK101502 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Recently, Comrade Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, sent a message to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. The message reads:

Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK: Dear comrade, please accept my most sincere thanks for your congratulations and greetings sent to me on my reappointment this year as minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic. I take this opportunity to wish you the best of health and success in all your activities which will further consolidate the position and prestige of the PRK in the international arena.

PUBLISHER CHOJECKI RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

LD131225 Paris LE MONDE in French 13/14 May 80 p 9

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Chojecki Released"]

[Text] Vienna--The Polish authorities have made a sudden about-face and released Miroslaw Chojecki Saturday 10 May. The director of the clandestine Nowa publishing house who was arrested 25 March is nonetheless still charged with theft for having retrieved a discarded duplicating machine and for this reason still faces 6 months' to 5 years' imprisonment. The imprisonment of this leading opposition figure had sparked off a growing protest movement.

After the campaign of mass distribution of leaflets directly carried out by dissident groups, five famous writers, including Jerzy Andrzejewski, had gone to see the public prosecutor in person to ask for an "immediate release." The announcement, 3 weeks ago, of the hunger strike started by Mr Chojecki 7 April had sparked off strong emotion in literary circles where the petition supporting him received 115 signatures.

Last week pressure on the leadership was stepped up. A very stormy meeting of the writers union's Warsaw section Monday 5 May had led an official of this organization to ask for an audience with the prime minister Friday. [paragraph continues]

Thursday 8 May, after 13 dissidents--soon followed by 5 others--had started a solidarity hunger strike in a church the Episocopate had denounced "the intensification of reprisals...against those who profess different views."

Mr Chojecki's state of health became very worrying and the authorities had to opt either for a showdown or for appeasement. Wisdom and pragmatism won the day--all thing considered--as in 1977 when Gierek decreed an amnesty for the workers sentenced after the Radom and Ursus riots. At that time the opposition had promised, in the course of secret negotiations, to refrain from any ostentatious exultation. Nobody knows whether this was the case on this occasion. However, the dissident groups observed great discretion Saturday.

Difficult Situation

This caution can be explained by a concern not to revive extreme attitudes and by the difficult situation facing the opposition despite the point it has just won. On the one hand it is too well developed after 4 years of relative freedom of action not to be forced to ante up stakes on pain of being left behind; on the other hand it is not powerful enough or free enough to be able to capitalize on its achievements.

The arrest of Mr Chojecki, who enjoys a great deal of sympathy outside dissident groups, was a blunder by the authorities. However, his release cannot conceal the fact that several other dissidents have been charged or sentenced in the past few months, following a series of street demonstrations, and are still in prison.

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT THRIFT PROGRAM OUTLINED

AU081456 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 May 80 p 2

[S. Ch. article: "In the Wake of the Government Program--More Thrift"]

[Summary] Ability to economize in production, in public life and in the household is the initial condition for improving economic efficiency which is why the Council of Ministers has taken a number of measures to promote thrift. For example, the funds for purchases of goods and services used for administrative and office work in industrial associations and enterprises have been cut by 10 percent, which may benefit the population by increasing the availability of goods and services in the market. Employment in the economic and state administration will be cut on the average by 5 percent by the end of the year. The cut will be achieved mainly through attrition. The extra work that may devolve on the remaining staffs will be rationalized and, if necessary, paid for by higher wages financed from the wage fund surpluses.

Representation funds will be cut by further 10 percent and the number of the offical cars used by the socialized economy units will be cut by 20 percent as of next July. Because various refresher courses, conferences, congresses and so on financed from public funds have drawn a great deal of public criticism, funds for such purposes will be cut by 20 percent as of next July. Production training courses are exempt from that. Funds for foreign trips have also been cut--by 25 percent--except trips to conclude trade and fiscal deals and to continue studies.

Expenditures on repairs to office and service premises will be cut so as to eliminate luxury furnishings and extras without impairing the ability to maintain such premises in full service ability.

Funds for various decorations used in connection with exhibitions, functions and similar occasions have been cut 30 percent. National advertising by enterprises and other state units has been greatly curtailed and some budgetary subsidies have been cut. The system of subsidies and turnover taxation will be revised to prevent surplus profits and, in that way, to stimulate efforts to reduce production costs.

The aforementioned measures should produce specific savings and--above all--should induce everyone to practice rational and wise thrift and to carefully examine which expenditure is necessary, which may wait and which may be completely ignored. The government thrift program must become a permanent feature of our socioeconomic life.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH U.S. MEDICAL SCHOOLS--On 9 May, the last day of the Krakow visit by a delegation of New York State University medical centers, an accord was signed on further cooperation between the New York state medical schools and the Mikolaj Kopernik Medical Academy in Krakow. The accord prolongs for another 3 years the agreement first concluded in 1977. The second stage of cooperation provides among other things for extended exchanges of scientific information on achievements in medical instruction, the development of joint research programs in the sphere of biomedical research and medical instruction, the organization of joint scientific conferences, exchanges of publications and extended exchanges of students, postgraduate students and scientific workers. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10/11 May 80 p 2 AU]

SFRY POWERPLANT COMPLETION--A power plant built in Yugoslavia by Polish engineers and technicians from the Megadex and Elektrim enterprises went into operation in Oslomej, Macedonia. A team of 50 Polish technicians and energy specialists were in charge of the construction and installation works from the very start. Polish personnel also constitutes the core of the supervision personnel in the plant. Power from the Oslomej plant will soon be chanelled into the national power grid. The plant has an installed capacity of 120 megawatts--one-tenth of Macedonia's total power. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0902 GMT 7 May 80 LD]

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S VISIT--The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament, led by Committee Chairman Relus ter Beek, met on 10 May with members of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee and its Chairman J. Waszczuk to discuss the international situation and, particularly, detente and disarmament in Europe. The delegation, which also was received by Sejm Marsgal S. Gucwa and Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek, leaves Poland on 12 May. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 80 p 6 AU]

ACCORD WITH FRENCH RADIO--Polish and French radio organizations signed a cooperation accord in Paris on 8 May. For Poland the accord was signed by Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television, and for France by Jacqueline Baudrier, general director of the Societe Nationale Radio France. The accord provides for exchanges of programs and recordings, cooperation in the field of information and exchanges of radio producer teams. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 80 p 6 AU]

KROSNO PARTY PLENUM--The evaluation of the administration of raw materials and energy in the subCarpathian region was the subject of the 7 May Plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Krosno. Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department for Industry, Construction and Transportation, was present. [Text] [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 May 80 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS WORKING VISIT

AU141326 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today met with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying a visit to our country. In the spirit of understandings reached during meetings and talks at high level, the two sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development and diversification of trade exchanges and the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in various fields of mutual interest.

Talks With Burtica

AU141935 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, 1 May--Yesterday and today Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, was on a working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Mr Cornel Burtica, deputy chairman of the Romanian Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The two ministers looked into the state of Bulgaro-Romanian trade and into the chances for its expansion. They paid special attention to the prospects for the development of trade in the 1981-1985 period. The tasks of the foreign trade organizations proceeding from the industrial cooperation and specialization in the various spheres and from the joint appearance at third markets, were also on the agenda of their talks.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER BURTICA RECEIVES IRAQI TRADE OFFICIAL

AU141325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government, received Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Iraqi undersecretary of trade and leader of the Iraqi economic delegation participating in proceedings of the fourth session of the joint trade commission for economic and technological cooperation. During the meeting, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the upward course of Romanian-Iraqi economic relations and stressed the fact that there are opportunities for their continuous expansion and diversification, in the interests and to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

BURTICA VISITS UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 10-13 MAY

For coverage of Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Cornel Burtica's 10-13 May visit to the United Arab Emirates, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 14 May Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NAVAL EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/5/1980--The Romanian-Soviet intergovernment agreement on mutual deliveries of ships and naval equipment for 1980-1985 was signed on May 13, 1980, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of Romania. The document marks the extension of the list of ships and ship equipment to be exchanged in 1981-1989 and a substantial increase in the volume of mutual deliveries as to the current five-year plan. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 13 May 80 AU]

MIJATOVIC ELECTED PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT; INSTITUTION DISCUSSED

Election Announcement

ID151234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 15 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of President Lazar Kolisevski. It is reported that the highest-ranking federal officials also took part in the session's work.

Article 328 of the SFRY Constitution established that with the cessation of the function of president of the republic the vice president of the Presidency becomes president of the Presidency until the expiration of the mandate for which he was elected vice president.

Since, according to this constitutional regulation, the mandate of Comrade Lazar Kolisevski, the present president of the Presidency, who was elected to the function of vice president a year ago, expires on 15 May 1980, the Presidency elected a new president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, vice president and member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was elected president of the Presidency.

Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, was elected vice president of the Presidency.

The Presidency concluded that the working people and citizens, sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical organizations and other organizations and communities have followed with the greatest attention and concern the course of the treatment and results of the illness of Josip Broz Tito. The Doctors' Council imparted timely and objective information to our own and the world public in connection with the trends in Comrade Tito's illness and the progress of treatment.

Throughout his treatment the president of the republic was surrounded by the care and attention of the highest-ranking officials of the federation, the republics and the autonomous provinces, and of his sons Zarko and Miso.

During his treatment, the president of the republic was visited on several occasions by Comrades Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At the session Lazar Kolisevski, outgoing president of the Presidency, stressed: "Allow me to say a few words at this time, when the period for which I was elected to the duties of vice-president and then president of the Presidency has expired, and at the moment when on the basis of the constitution the duties of president and vice president in the SFRY Presidency are assumed by Comrades Mijatovic and Kraigher.

"In the last year our Presidency has functioned in circumstances of a complex political and economic international situation. In the last 4 months we, like our entire community, have been confronted with the grave illness of our President Comrade Tito, an illness which hampered and very rapidly prevented completely his activity, and on 4 May led to its inexorable end.

"At this time we were left without Tito's valuable contribution to our work, to which we had been accustomed for decades and we, like all working people and citizens in Yugoslavia, experienced his illness and death as a grievous pain and sorrow and an irreplaceable loss.

"But even in such a situation our Presidency--thanks to the great collective commitment and great personal and collective responsibility of all its members, and thanks to the firm political unity in the country and the political maturity of our working class and of our working people and citizens--successfully carried out its constitutional obligations.

"I believe that one can justifiably say that the experience of our work, particularly over the last 4 months, has once again forcefully illuminated and confirmed the historic importance of the efforts of Comrade Tito and the LCY to strengthen collective work, responsibility and decisionmaking in our self-managing socialist society.

"Our Presidency could not have fulfilled its constitutional obligations and its complex and responsible tasks successfully had it not developed and realized constant, very intensive cooperation with the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces.

"I wish to stress in particular that cooperation between our Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has in the complex circumstances of the recent period been exceptional, and that the firm coordination and timely joint orientation of the Presidency and Presidium toward the most important political issues have made it possible for us successfully to fulfill our obligations and the tasks confronting us.

"By the harmonious functioning of all the institutions of our system we have once again given forceful confirmation to the whole world of the vitality of our socialist self-managing socioeconomic and sociopolitical system, which is the guarantee of the cohesion and stability of our community.

"I feel it to be my duty at this session to thank, on behalf of all of us individually and on behalf of the SFRY Presidency as a whole, the working people and citizens, the working class, particulary young people and Pioneers, members of the armed forces, members of the security service, all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, for all that they have manifested in the days of sorrow and grief which we lived through since the death of Comrade Tito.

"The whole world was amazed at the unity, high level of consciousness and dignity which were so strongly manifested in the days of mourning by all our nations and nationalities. This more than anything bears witness to the nature and achievements of our community, of a firm, stable and calm society which looks confidently to the future and which is Comrade Tito's greatest inheritance.

"I should like on this occasion also to thank on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on behalf of our country the foreign delegations which attended Comrade Tito's funeral, all heads of state, all governments and peoples from all continents for their expressions of sympathy; to thank those countries which proclaimed days of mourning, all countries which paid the greatest respect and awarded recognition to President Tito at the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly and in other UN organs and organisations; and to thank people all over the world who have sent us condolences.

"I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the members of the SFRY Presidency, the most responsible officials in the federation, the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--to all of you, for the cooperation, personal efforts and contributions made in realising our collective function and political responsibility.

"I wish the newly elected president, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, and Vice President Sergej Kraigher complete success in performing their duties. I can assure you, Comrade Mijatovic and Comrade Kraigher, that you will have in this the full support and cooperation of all of us members of the Presidency and, I am sure, of all organs of the federation, republics and autonomous provinces, without whose support and cooperation the successful fulfillment of the constitutional obligations and responsibilities of the SFRY Presidency would by no means be possible."

Expressing gratitude for his election and for the election of Comrade Sergej Kraigher, Cvijetin Mijatovic, newly elected president of the SFRY Presidency, emphasized:

"On behalf of Comrade Kraigher and myself, I give you my warmest thanks for the election, in assuming these lofty and responsible duties of vice president and president of the SFRY Presidency.

"We are all in accord with the assessments submitted by Comrade Lazar Kolisevski of the work of the Presidency in the circumstances and conditions both at home and abroad in which it has functioned over the last year. Allow me on behalf of all of us to give full recognition and gratitude to Comrade Kolisevski for his personal contribution and his exceptional efforts, particularly in those difficult circumstances when not only was the valuable leading role of our Comrade Tito lacking, but when we all, and the whole country, were seized with concern and fear for Tito's life.

"The solidarity and unity of the republics and autonomous provinces which have been demonstrated in the recent period in particular have forcefully confirmed that firmness and vitality of our self-managing socialist federal community.

"The readiness and determination of our working class, and of all working people to develop even further--precisely in these sorrowful moments when we have lost our Comrade Tito--their labor efforts and their creativity both in production and in promoting socialist self-management are the best possible support and encouragement, but they demand also enhanced responsibility and obligations on the part of all, especially the SFRY Presidency, in fulfilling its constitutional rights and obligations and in consistently carrying on Tito's cause.

"The experience accrued during the work of this Presidency will certainly be very useful both for me and for Comrade Kraigher in performing the duties entrusted to us in the coming year.

"Aware of the moment in which this Presidency is taking upon itself even greater rights and obligations than it had before, Comrade Kraigher and I will do all we can to justify the trust placed in us. In the profound conviction shared by all of you that the SFRY Presidency will make, by joint work and maximum efforts on the part of each individual, its full contribution to the further material, all-round, free, self-managing development of our country, to the strengthening of its security, to the consolidation of its independence and to the consistent realization of nonaligned policy, we will continue with complete assurance along the tested road along which Comrade Tito has led us for several decades."

POLITIKA Article on Presidency

LD142212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 14 May 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)--With the death of Tito, who was the first and only president of the Yugoslav Republic, the office of president is coming to an end. The head-of-state functions and responsibilities are taken over fully by the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a collective body whose members--at present eight--follow one another, according to the established order, each year at the head of this supreme organ.

The Yugoslav Constitution is very specific on this point and the transition from the individual to the collective head of state does not entail any constitutional change, writes the Belgrade daily POLITIKA today. Three hours after President Tito's death, on May 4, the Presidency of the SFRY took over as the collective head of state. Vice-President of the Presidency Lazar Kolisevski, 61, assumed also formally, in the spirit of the constitution, the office of president, while Cvijetin Mijatovic, 67, the Presidency member from Bosnia-Hercegovina, was elected new vice-president of this body.

Under the constitution, the prerogatives of the Presidency of the SFRY are exactly the same as those of president of the republic, recalls POLITIKA. For instance, both the president and the Presidency are said to represent the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at home and abroad. Up to now the president of the republic was supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia. From now on, the Presidency of the SFRY is the highest organ in charge of conducting and commanding the armed forces at war and in peace, while the president of the Presidency, on behalf of that body, "exercises command of the armed forces". The president of the Presidency is now also president of the National Defence Council.

The Belgrade paper points out that the Presidency of the SFRY, as a collective head of state, is the guarantor of equality of the Yugoslav republics and provinces and of their equal participation in exercising the joint functions in the federation.

"By enabling the participation of the constituent republics and autonomous provinces in the process of shaping and developing joint policies and decisions, the Presidency of the SFRY should directly contribute to the adjustment of social interests, above all in cases where other organs in the federation are unable to develop uniform policies and decisions on the basis of common interests", writes POLITIKA. "In this sense, the presidency is an active, integrating factor of the political system because it ensures its stability and eliminates contradictions and possible conflicts", adds the daily.

Ever since its establishment in 1971, the Presidency of the SFRY has actively exercised its responsibilities in the country's political system, performing the functions gradually transferred to it by President Tito. This gradual transfer enabled the Presidency as a new organ to acquire, relatively soon, the full mastery of its constitutional functions.

POLITIKA further writes that the extension of the Presidency's pregoratives has been felt especially since the beginning of this year when, due to illness, President Tito was unable to perform his regular duties.

In accordance with the Yugoslav Constitution and in agreement with President Tito, the Presidency in effect took over these functions in their entirety.

In those months and immediately after President Tito's death, the daily stresses, "it became apparent once more that the Presidency as an institution fits into the political system organically and harmoniously, that it corresponds to the nature of our community, its social system and the foundations of our federation."

"The exercise of the function of head of state thereby passed gradually from an individual to a collective organ."

The Presidency, which is now the exclusive holder of the office of head of state, is to further develop its prerogatives in all their aspects. While President Tito held the office of president of the Presidency, its vice-president was elected each year at the same time, in mid-May, according to the other fixed by the Presidency's rules of procedure. In consequence, vice presidents have been elected, starting from 1971, from among the Presidency members for one-year term of office and each time from another republic or province. The order is as follows: Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Vojvodina and Kosovo. In the second round last year Lazar Kolisevski was elected vice-president of the Presidency.

As the order of election was fixed only for the office of vice-president, notes POLITIKA, the need arising now is to fix the order of election also for the office of president of the Presidency of the SFRY. The paper also recalls that members of the Presidency are elected for five-year periods and that their election is limited to the maximum of two consecutive terms.

Although, because of the death of the president of the republic and the need for continuity, the election took place on May 4, it is to be expected--writes POLITIKA--that the Presidency will once again decide in mid-May on the election of president and vice-president of the Presidency for the next term.

VRHOVEC VISITS VIENNA FOR CELEBRATION OF STATE TREATY

Departure Reported

LD141800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left Belgrade today for Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Government. In Vienna he will attend the celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty. The ministers of foreign affairs of the great power signatories of the treaty, and of all neighboring countries, have been invited to the celebrations.

Josip Vrhovec was seen off at Belgrade airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. (Josef Magerl), charge d'affaires in the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade, was also in the sending off party.

Arrival in Vienna, Statement

LD142234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Vienna--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Vienna this evening where he is to attend the celebrations to mark the jubilee anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty.

The guest from Yugoslavia was greeted at the airport by Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Novak Pribicevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Austria, was also in the welcoming party.

Vrhovec expressed his satisfaction to the gathered journalists at being offered the opportunity to make a renewed visit to Austria, and he offered his congratulations on the holiday anniversary to the Austrian people and government.

On this occasion Josip Vrhovic made the following statement:

"The State Treaty, as the consequence of the historic changes which came about after World War II, was an important contribution to the establishment of new relations between European countries. Over the past 25 years, Austria has realized all-round development and progress in its internal life, and in international relations it has operated in accordance with its neutrality and has acquired notable authority in the world.

"As a member of the allied anti-Hitlerite coalition in World War II, Yugoslavia actively supported the efforts to establish an independent and democratic Austria. Yugoslavia signed the State Treaty with Austria (?not only) as a guarantee of Austrian independence and of its internal democratic development, but also as the basis for the establishment and development of good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation between our two neighboring countries.

"Such an approach to the State Treaty on our part was at the same time founded on our conviction that the Austrian people had the right to their own autonomous independent state and to international equality. In the entire period which has since elapsed, Yugoslavia has therefore regarded with sympathy and given its support to the international affirmation of democratic and neutral Austria.

"Greeting the State Treaty as a positive document of international significance, Yugoslavia devotes particular attention to Article 7 and other regulations of the State Treaty relating to minorities, and stresses their importance and topicality for the further successful development of mutual respect and trust and of friendly relations between the two countries. An important dialogue is in progress between the Austrian Government and representative of the organizations of Slovene and Croatian minorities, which should lead to mutually acceptable settlements aimed at a full realization of the regulations of the State Treaty and at guaranteeing the equal, free and all-round development of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria.

"We appreciate the Austrian Government's readiness to carry out all its obligations toward the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria on the basis of the State Treaty. In this regard we consider that the joint documents adopted by the premiers and foreign ministers of the two countries are of importance. In the minorities and in their all-round development we see a firm bridge of friendship and understanding between the peoples of our countries.

"We emphasize with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Austrian relations are enjoying a clear upward trend. Economic cooperation is becoming increasingly intensive, varied and menaningful. Also on the upswing is cooperation in the sphere of culture, science and education. We also realize close cooperation on the international level, especially within the framework of the activities of the nonalined and neutral countries of Europe.

"The favorable effect of good Yugoslav-Austrian relations is also evident in the situation in this region and further afield in Europe. Nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria today appear as active protagonists of peace, security and equal cooperation in Europe. By their relations they make the best possible contribution toward implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

"We join in the congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the State Treaty and express our best wished for the prosperity of the Austrian people and for the further development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between our two countries."

DOLANC RECEIVES FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION

LD142118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May, TANJUG--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc today conferred with a delegation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference. Heading the delegation is party Executive Committee member Erkki Likanin.

On behalf of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, Erkki Likanin expressed to the LCY deepest condolences on the death of President Tito.

During the friendly talk, views were exchanged on the current international situation in general and the situation and activities within the non-aligned movement in particular. The mutual interest was stressed in the further successful development of friendly cooperation between the LCY and the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

SOVIET LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON TITO'S DEATH

For the text of the telegram sent by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the SFRY leadership on the death of President Tito see the Eastern Europe section of USSR International Affairs in the 6 and 13 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LJUBICIC WRITES ON WORLD WAR II VICTORY

LD141516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the liberation of Yugoslavia, the federal secretary of national defense, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, has written the following article for TANJUG:

A few minutes before dawn on 9 May 1945, World War II ended victoriously in Europe. Nazi Germany capitulated unconditionally. Progressive mankind won one of the greatest victories in modern world history. Although this war was difficult for all enslaved countries and for all the members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, it is a fact that the Soviet Union bore the brunt of World War II, had the highest number of casualties and suffered enormous destruction. Victories by the Western allies were of great importance, too. This was the time of a great trial to determine who, by his deeds in a cruel war against the most sinister enemy of mankind, was up to his historic responsibilities. The peoples of Yugoslavia are proud in that crucial conflict of the forces of freedom and human progress against darkness and tyranny, exemplified in fascism, to have been on the side of the antifascist coalition, and, under the leadership of Comrade Tito and of the Communist Party, to have made the greatest possible contribution, which in terms of its significance goes beyond the territorial size and strength of Yugoslavia.

With their mass participation in the national liberation war, with the perseverence of the fighters of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and of our entire nation, and experiencing the greatest of difficulties and tribulations, the Yugoslavs wrote the brightest pages of their recent history and acquired a great reputation in the world. "During the last war, on the side of its allies, Yugoslavia gave as much as it could give--it gave 1 man out of 10," Marshal Tito said in 1975 in Skopje.

World War II represented a conflict between the reactionary forces assembled under the banner of fascism and antifascist, progressive-liberation and revolutionary forces united in an antifascist coalition. Accordingly, the war to destroy fascism, to free the enslaved peoples and to preserve the freedom and independence of the threatened countries was in keeping with the wishes of the broad masses of all the countries which took part in this war. The increase in the antifascist and liberation nature of World War II was also considerably augmented by the liberation aspirations of colonial and dependent peoples, whose class and national awareness were growing very fast. What was involved was a powerful wave of popular emancipation, which, according to E. Kardelj, "we can call a veritable global anti-imperialist revolution of the peoples for their liberation and for their economic and political independence...."

The Soviet Union's entry into the war created favorable international conditions for the liberation struggle of the enslaved peoples of Europe and of the world in general. Comrade Tito said that we understood these conditions "as far back as 1941, when on 22 June, the day of the attack on the USSR, we called on the peoples of Yugoslavia to rise. And in that proclamation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [KPJ] we said that with our own struggle against the occupier we were at the same time helping the heroic struggle of the Soviet Union...."

In October of 1940, at the fifth KPJ national conference, although World War II was only a year old and although not all European countries and the two superpowers--the USSR and the United States--had been drawn into the conflict--even at that early date Josip Broz Tito gave a report to the conference in which he made an assessment that was subsequently confirmed by history.

He said that World War II would be "much more terrible, reckless and bloody" than World War I and that it would "cause real destruction because it was being conducted not only on the fronts but also in the rear against civilian populations--against women, children and old people." And he said that "it would lead to the annihilation and complete destruction of big cities and villages; the destruction of everything created by man's intellect and the hands of the workers;" and that "the so-called totalitarian order would be impudently and brutally imposed." Although the view then prevailed that the German blitzkrieg was working to perfection and that its ultimate victory was around the corner, with the eyes of a great visionary Comrade Tito in his report made a far-sighted evaluation that "the Axis powers are far from victory."

During World War II Yugoslavia conducted two wars: The first was the short-lived one in April 1941, in which it was defeated, occupied and divided among the aggressors. The second one was the 4-year liberation and revolutionary war, in the course of which, in the midst of a great world conflict, a new Yugoslavia as a belligerent state founded on an anti-Hitlerite coalition emerged from an occupied country.

Even during the short-lived April war, the KPJ, under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, remaining fast to its antifascist line and commitment to struggle for the defense of the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia, opted to continue the struggle against the aggressors and occupiers, regardless of the destinies of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and its army. In this spirit, as early as 10 April, the KPJ Central Committee set up its military committee under the presidency of the KPJ secretary general, Josip Broz Tito. It issued a proclamation to the peoples of Yugoslavia in which it stressed that the struggle against the occupier would continue until the ultimate liberation of Yugoslavia, that "a new world will be born in this struggle" and that a "a free, fraternal community will be established on the genuine independence of all the nations of Yugoslavia."

Although Yugoslavia's resistance in the 1941 April war was too short and symbolic--it lasted for only 12 days--it was nonetheless significant. It forced Nazi Germany to delay the attack on the Soviet Union by 6 weeks, which was important for the Red Army. Therefore, Yugoslavia was already then on the side of antifascist countries and peace-loving nations and at this time began its important contribution to the joint struggle against fascist aggression and tyranny.

In July 1941, in the most critical moments of World War II, and consistent with its revolutionary orientation, the KPJ led the people into a general uprising against the German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian Armies and quislings whose forces in Yugoslavia at that time totalled over 400,000 men. The occupier was then at the peak of its military power. It had large forces (23 divisions) which were organized along modern lines and were technically well equipped and trained.

In this uprising, Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the communists, emerged as a new belligerent force among the states of the antifascist coalition.

A new battlefield was opened in Europe, the Yugoslav one, in which there were an average of 30-35 divisions of the occupier from 1941-1945. They suffered great material loses and casualties and could not be employed on any other front--the Soviet-German, African, Western or the Italian front. In this way we carried out direct strategic cooperation with and relieved the burden on the main fronts. "The war of this kind which is conducted in Russia, Libya and in the Far East," as Gen Mario Roatta, commander of the second Italian occupation army in Yugoslavia said, was imposed on the occupier.

The national liberation war in Yugoslavia was conditioned socially and politically by the difficult political, social and economic position of the working class and of other working strata, and particularly by the unresolved nationality question. Accordingly, its historic inevitability stemmed from the general and particular situation in Yugoslavia, from the objective circumstances caused by the nature and the substance of World War II, from the need for a historic change of the ruling class, and from the appearance on the stage of the life of our society of the KPJ which, under the banner of the liberation struggle against the occupier and its henchmen and new social relations, unified all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The national liberation war in Yugoslavia, although it was waged within the framework of World War II was politically and militarily completely independent. It developed according to its internal laws, it was prepared as fully and as conscientiously as possible, and was organized and led by the KPJ. This, of course, does not negate the influence of foreign factors which operated during World War II but they were not of a decisive nature.

The historical origins of the successful development and victorious outcome of the national liberation war are to be found in the revolutionary activity of the KPJ in the years preceding World War II. At the time of Josip Broz Tito's elevation to the KPJ leadership he considered the struggle against fascism to be a historic necessity.

Tito and the party proceeded from the position that the liberation struggle of any nation is primarily its own national matter and that the struggle must begin the moment the international conditions are right, and must make its contribution to the collapse of fascism without waiting to be liberated by the great powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Herein lies the essence of the KPJ's concept in starting and developing the national liberation movement as an independent factor in the context of the general efforts of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition to destroy fascism. The intensive and strong national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia was of vital significance for all antifascist forces. The development of international relations and the struggle for international recognition of the new Yugoslavia unequivocally showed that the liberation of our country by our own forces was a crucial factor for the safeguarding of the achievements of the national liberation struggle and of the entire socialist transformation and policy of nonalignment. "In the national liberation war, with our own forces, we defeated foreign invaders and domestic traitors. Our liberation is our own achievement..." (Tito)

Yugoslavia was completely liberated. Thirty-five years ago the armed forces of the new Yugoslavia, which began to be formed in the armed rising of 1941, had grown to over 800,000 men, divided into 62 divisions.

In the final allied operations against Nazi Germany in the spring of 1945 the Yugoslav Army was the fourth largest in terms of manpower, immediately behind the Red Army and the U.S. and British Armies. It played an independent role in the strategic front during the final general attack against the Third Reich, which represented a great tribute and confidence from our allies acquired during the armed struggle. The Yugoslav Army discharged that task honorably. In the final offensive between 20 March and 15 May 1945 it completely destroyed and imprisoned the German Balkan group of armies and Quislings. The war in Yugoslavia lasted longer than anywhere else in Europe; until 15 May when the last enemy group surrendered its arms. In so doing the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, after superhuman efforts, great material losses and high casualties, successfully concluded the 4 years of national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

In observing today the 35th anniversary of victory over fascism and of liberation in Yugoslavia we must recall the histc ic experience that liberation wars and revolutions always require of their leaders, the men who exemplify their aspirations and wishes, who realize in a comprehensive way the objectives of the struggle and guide its participants to the implementation of these objectives. By the nature of things such personalities are universal; they are also and at the same time both the statesmen and military commanders and revolutionary workers and visionaries. Josip Broz Tito was such a personality in Yugoslav history.

Tito's life and his exceptional revolutionary achievement confirmed Marx's thesis that social circumstances create men and that it is the people who create social circumstances. It is precisely here that Tito's great role in the history of the working class and of the people of Yugoslavia begins because Tito is the leading creative personality of our revolutionary workers' movement, which equipped the KPJ with extensive knowledge and resources securing it success and victory.

Tito and the KPJ, with the greatest possible responsibility to their own people, working class and history conducted and successfully completed in an organized way the National Liberation War and the socialist revolution.

To many people in 1941 it seemed that Tito and the Yugoslav communists could not overcome all the difficulties created by the occupation of the country and that they were not in a position to lead the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in a successful liberation and revolutionary struggle. With greater foresight than others and with reliance on the forces of our society, Tito and the KPJ called on the nations of our occupied country to rise and to begin a liberation war, aware of the responsibility they were taking upon themselves but also convinced that if the war became a people's war a victory was certain.

As a military commander at the beginning of the war Tito confronted the most difficult military problems imaginable. The question was how a small country like Yugoslavia, occupied by fascist forces, could prepare for armed struggle, rise and win victory with its own forces. And also, in the period of freedom after the end of the war, he confronted the problem of how it could preserve and continue to develop the achievements of the revolution, especially its independence and autonomy, doing so in conditions of the bloc division of the world and pursuing the policy from a position of strength.

At the beginning of the uprising in 1941 a major revolutionary social process was begun in Yugoslavia, and the armed uprising was an exceptional military undertaking. Without the necessary military organization and activity, in keeping with the then existing conditions in Yugoslavia, it would have been impossible to devise and realize in an appropriate way the aspirations of the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and their resolve to follow the KPJ policy. Tito's military achievement, although it cannot be separated from Tito's social, revolutionary and philosophic work as a whole, has its special features but makes up an inseparable whole. The value of this work was confirmed during the war. Its vitality was confirmed throughout the post-war development of Yugoslav society.

In view of the circumstances prevailing in Yugoslavia in 1941, the call to the people to rise in armed struggle meant, among other things, to grasp the historic initiative in one's own hand, accepting the historic responsibility before the working class and before the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. That was a time of great decisions and of a historic trial of the strength and of the links between the party and the working masses and of its internationalism. Under Tito's leadership the KPJ submitted itself to this difficult trial deliberately and without equivocation. Its appeal for insurrection had extensive reverberations among the people primarily because the objectives of the liberation war, set by Tito and the party, were the objectives of the people themselves which they expressed as their most vital interests.

Therefore, the liberation and progressive social content of the war was a lever with the help of which the party and Tito moved the people into struggle. And it was the basic element which gave the broadest strata of our people an option and which drove them into the liberation war and the revolution.

It is to Josip Broz Tito's credit that from the very beginning the liberation war and the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia were genuinely Yugoslav. The joint struggle of the working class and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia was the essential prerequisite of victory 35 years ago. Togetherness and unity was ensured by the KPJ with its revolutionary work. From the dismembered country, in which nations quarrelled with one another, Tito created a fraternal Yugoslav community. This is a historic accomplishment of the KPJ and of Tito.

Under the leadership of the KPJ and of Josip Broz Tito, during the 4 years of the liberation war and the revolution the peoples of Yugoslavia won for themselves national and social liberation, creating a new Yugoslavia, a community of equal nations and nationalities. They built 1.7 million human lives into this freedom and independence. Yugoslavia suffered huge depredations and destruction of material goods.

Comrade Tito is the strategist of the victory of the Yugoslav liberation war and of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. All crucial decisions which opened up the paths to this victory are linked with his name. With his revolutionary resolve he inspired the party, the working class and the nations and nationalities of his country in the struggle to implement the objective of the liberation war and of the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia. This is why his work is forever built into the great achievements won in this war.

Tito's message addressed on 9 May 1945 over Radio Belgrade is still topical. He said: "I wish this great day to be a day of inspiration and of aspirations of all united nations towards a lasting peace and reciprocal understanding...." Tito's constant message has been and remains that peace today is a condition not only of progress but of the existence of mankind.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO DORONJSKI EULOGY

The following additions and corrections to the item entitled "Leaders Praise Tito, Legacy in Speeches" and subtitled "Doronjski's Eulogy," published in the 8 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 30, were taken from the live broadcast of Doronjski's speech by Belgrade Radio at 1109 GMT on 8 May:

On page I 31, in the first paragraph, the fifth line reads: "This time, unfortunately, it is a sad occasion that gathers us." Adding the word "unfortunately" to the sentence.

On the same page, in the second paragraph, the fifth through seventh lines read: "We accomplished feats on the order of which there are few examples in history and which have received worldwide recognition." Rephrasing and combining the last two sentences of the paragraph.

On the same page, in the fifth paragraph, the first line reads: "Josip Broz, the seventh child of his parents, was born in the small Zagorje town of Kumrovec, in a region where five centuries ago the serfs and peasants bravely fought in battles led by Matija Gubec for 'general freedom and equality of classes, for general payment of taxes and for general military conscription in defence of the homeland....'" Supplying indistinct word.

On page I 32, in the first paragraph, the second through last lines read: "He participated in the October Revolution, was initiator and organizer of countless militant actions of workers in the country, the founder of the struggle against factions and in favor of party unity, valiant in all battles, always with his head held high." Supplying the indistinct word.

On the same page, in the fifth paragraph, the fifth through last lines read: "At that time antifascism represented not only a mobilizing factor in man's effort to survive but also a signpost indicating a different, more democratic and a more just relationship between people." Correcting the queried words.

On page I 33, in the first paragraph, the fourth through ninth lines read: "Numerous strategic decisions of capital importance for our revolution were always marked with the seal of his capability to perceive phenomena in a realistic and farsighted manner, to envision them correctly and adopt decisions on the basis of his own experience but also on the basis of his ability to link into an organic whole even the most remote elements of similar tendencies and trends." Supplying the indistinct words.

On the same page, in the third paragraph, the fourth line reads: "Such persons did indeed become members of the party." Supplying the indistinct word.

On the same page the seventh paragraph reads: "The Yugoslav Communist Party was the only one that declared itself in favor of the unity of Yugoslavia and that developed the struggle in all the lands of Yugoslavia." Supplying the indistinct word.

On the same page, in the last paragraph, the first through third lines read: "It is only today that we can truly appreciate the farsighted significance of the decision to set up new, national liberation committees, everywhere on liberated territory in place of the old organs of authority." Supplying the dropped word "new."

On page I 34, in the second paragraph, the first through third lines read: "In this fateful orientation for Yugoslavia are to be found the seeds of the basis and the principle of cooperation between our country and other peoples and states, the principles of independence and non-interference in the affairs of others." Supplying the indistinct word.

On the same page, in the third paragraph, the fifth through last lines read: "That is why from the very outset we were able to undertake an all-national uprising and not only diversionist actions, that is why we did not have to wait for others to liberate us." Supplying the indistinct words.

On page I 35, in the fourth paragraph, the second through last lines read: "The man who was the embodiment of our courage and our struggle, our will and our aspirations, our peace and our freedom has left us, our beloved Comrade Tito is gone." Rephrasing the sentence.

On the same page, in the ninth paragraph, the fifth through eighth lines read: "nations and nationalities; only if we are a society of self-managers in which the working man and his interest is the yardstick of socialist and social progress, aware that our future is in our remaining the nonaligned Yugoslavia, in being our own masters in our country in the face of all difficulties and tempests which might befall us." Rephrasing the sentence.

On page I 36, in the first paragraph, the second to third lines read: "Tito is truly a man of this century, a man of this epoch, as those in the world who respect him have called him in these recent days." Rephrasing the sentence.

On the same page, in the same paragraph, the fourth through last lines read: "There is no force that can cast a shadow over his deeds, that can extinguish the torch he carried so long and through such dark and stormy days." Rephrasing the sentence.

On the same page the fourth and fifth paragraphs read: "Great gratitude and glory to our Comrade Tito." Rephrasing and combining the two sentences.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO KOLISEVSKI ADDRESS

The following additions and corrections to the item entitled "Leaders Praise Tito, Legacy in Speeches" and subtitled "Kolisevski Address," published in the 8 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 36, were taken from the live broadcast of Kolisevski's speech by Belgrade Radio at 1355 GMT on 8 May:

On page I 36, the second paragraph of the item reads: "The moment of greatest pain has arrived for the working class, for all our working people and citizens, for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, for our youth and members of the armed forces, throughout our self-managing socialist community, the moment of parting with Comrade Tito." Rephrasing the sentence, supplying the indistinct word.

On page I 37, in the first paragraph, the penultimate and last lines read: "Together we have cleared the trails of our socialist self-management society and for the comprehensively strengthening of our federal community." Supplying the indistinct word.

On page I 38, in the first paragraph, the second through sixth lines read: "It is a community its members are proud of, a community radiating far and wide not only its peoples but also eliciting worldwide admiration, a community radiating far and wide the illustrious principles of humanism, solidarity, peace and fraternal cooperation, equality and mutual respect of people, nations and countries." Rephrasing the sentence.

On page I 39, in the last paragraph, the first through fourth lines read: "We are aware that you can be replaced only by all of us firmly united on the road to the continuous development of self-management and the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities." Supplying the indistinct word.

On page I 40, the first paragraph reads: "We are determined and capable of guarding as the apple of our eye and unflaggingly promoting our free, independent self-managing community--the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." Rephrasing the sentence.